The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,404.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Saunders, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th December at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Galle	14
,, Carwar	8	,, Negapatam	17
,, Mangalore	9	,, Madras	20
,, Cannanore	10	,, Coconada	22
,, Calicut	10	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Beypore	10	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Cochin	11	,, Gopalpore	24
,, Tuticorin	12	,, False Point	25
,, Colombo	13	Arrive Calcutta	26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherric district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Coffins, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingoria,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 8 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, MANGROLE, POREBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 2nd December 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 6th December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lafferere, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the views are very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,300 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a HOUSE at Madras under the same style and title as at Cochin.

ASPINWALL & Co.

Cochin, 17th November 1869.

WE have authorized Mr. GORDON TOMKINS to sign our firm per procuration.

ASPINWALL & Co.

Madras, 17th November 1869.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very EXTENSIVE STOCK of GOODS he has on hand, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of the following articles:—

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, viz.:—LADIES' WORK BOXES, POCKET BOOKS, WRITING CASES, GLOVE BOXES, &c.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE—a tasteful collection of the latest style, such as FLOWER VASES, TABLE ORNAMENTS, JEWEL BOXES, CARD PLATES, FRUIT DISHES, TOILET BOTTLES, &c.

WILLOW BASKETS—a large collection.

TOYS—ENGLISH, GERMAN and FRENCH TOYS; adapted for Presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction; articles for CHRISTMAS TREES, &c.

Mr. N. being desirous of clearing the stock of the above articles as quick as possible, has not only priced them very moderately, but offers a discount of 30 per cent for cash.

ACCORDIONS and CONCERTINAS, a large collection of these Instruments, richly finished and plain. Handsomely bound PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS of the latest style, suitable for Presents.

J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS.

SOLID MAHOGANY, 7 octaves, by SCHIEDMAYER of Stuttgart, made expressly to stand the climate of India, and perfect in tone and finish.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS.

Just landed, ex Anasi, a few good solid OAKWOOD HARMONIUMS, 4 stops. These Instruments have been known to stand the CLIMATE of INDIA for the last 12 years.

A Choice Selection of Ornamental and Plain Gold and Silver PENCIL CASES, suitable for PRESENTS; also a few IVORY PENCIL CASES.

J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Plain and Carved.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS, Plain and Carved.

THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCO, in ¼ packets and Tins.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOT CASES.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
Nos. 1 THOMPSON'S Muster.
,, 2 ,, ,,
,, 3 ,, ,,
1 DAWSON'S ,,

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

BURMAH CHEROOTS.

BASS'S BEER, in Quarts and Pints.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in Quarts and Pints.

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX	in Quarts and Pints.
PAUILLAC	in do. do.
ST. ESTEPHE	in do. do.
MARGAUX	in do.
ST. JULLIEN	in do.

J. NEUBERG.

WANTED, One UNFURNISHED ROOM, at Byculla or Mazagon. Address A. B., Office of this Paper.

TOONGAR HILL HOTEL.—Mr. PHILIP DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the TOONGAR HILL HOTEL, begs to intimate to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN VISITORS that the above Hotel will be OPENED from the 20th instant. The Bungalow commands a very good view, and has spacious Rooms. His attention to the comfort of the Visitors, and the superior articles that will be supplied to them at moderate charges, the Proprietor expects to merit the patronage of the public.

Toongar Hill Hotel, 6th December 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	
History of the Royal Academy of Arts, by William Sandby, in 2 vols.	22	8
History of the British Empire in India, by L. J. Trotter, in 2 vols.	12	0
History of Scotland, by H. Burton, in 4 vols.	42	0
History of the Supernatural, by W. Howitt, in 2 vols.	13	8
History of Rome, by T. Momsen, in 2 parts.	12	0
History of the Constituent Assembly (1789), by Alphonse de Lamartine	3	0
History of the Middle Ages, by Dr. Leonard Schmitz, F.R.S.E., in 2 vols	5	0
Historic Byeways, by Sir C. T. L. Wraxall, Bart., in 2 vols.	15	12
Historical Revelations, by Louis Blanc	6	12
History of England, by Sir E.S. Creasy, M. A.	8	0
History of Federal Government, by E. A. Freeman	15	12
History of Frederick the Great, by T. Carlyle, in 6 vols.	90	0
History of England, by Lord Macaulay	3	12
History of Scotland, by P. F. Tytler	3	8
History of Europe, by Sir A. Alison, Bart	3	0
History of Frederick the Great, by T. Carlyle, in 2 vols.	12	12
History of England, by Lord Mahon, in 6 vols.	22	8
Do. by Mrs. Markham	4	8
History of England, by W. Massey, in 4 vols.	18	0
Historic Ninepins—A Book of Curiosities	4	8
History of Chemical Theory, by Ad. Wurtz	3	12
Historic Account of the Crimea, by W. B. Barker	2	10
History of the Nineteenth Century, by W. F. Collier.	1	2
Cameos from English History	3	12
Ballads from Scottish History, by N. Clyne	4	8
Historical Biographies	4	8
History of Scotland, by J. Mackenzie	5	12
History of England, by Dr. Collier	5	12
History of India, by Rev. B. Hunter.	2	4
History of the Commonwealth of Florence, by A. Trollope, in 8 vols.	22	8
History of England, by J. L. Craik and Charles Macfarlane, in 8 vols.	80	0
History of the American War, by Lieut.-Col. Fletcher	13	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 3rd December 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS AND MUSIC EXPECTED BY TO-DAY'S MAIL.

	Rs.	
Favourite Fables, Illustrated by H. Weir.	3	12
Nelly Brooke: a novel	1	4
Aunt Friendly's Nursery Keepsake	2	4
Mayhew's The Magic of Kindness	2	4
Aunt Louisa's Nursery Favourites	3	2
Ditto London Toy Books	0	10
Picture Natural History	3	2
Ingram's Flora Symbolica	4	12
Fenwick's Medical Diagnosis	3	8
Breakespeare: a Novel	1	4
Manly Games for Boys. By Crawley	3	12
The Perpetual Curate: a Novel	1	4
Pocket Pharmacopœia. By Barber	2	0
Odling's Outlines of Chemistry	4	12
Chappell's Magazine, Christmas number	0	12
Fun Almanack for 1870	0	4
History of Gibraltar, with Illustrations	13	4
Miss Braddon's Dead Sea Fruit	1	4
Brensie Langton	3	12
Say and Seal	1	4
Prescott's Strong Drink and Tobacco Smoke	4	12
Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany	4	4
Army List for November	1	4
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for November	2	4
Le Follet for November	1	0
London and Paris Fashions, ditto	1	0
Chappell's Violin Instructor	1	0
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with Music and Appendix	1	4
Ditto Ditto and appendix	0	8
Ditto Ditto	0	3
Lady's Mile	1	4
Clarissa Harlowe	1	4
Renan's Life of Jesus	1	0
Churchill's Midwifery	8	0
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	3	12
Webster's Enlarged Dictionary, illustrated	20	0

NEW SONGS AND MUSIC.

Song—Maggie's Secret	2	0
,, Maggie's Welcome	2	0
,, Sunbeam	1	4
,, A Bridal Song	1	8
,, A Year Ago	1	4
,, My Fairy Lute	1	0
,, Curfew	1	0
,, Heart Flower	1	0
,, Gabrielle	1	0
,, Happy Days and Nights	1	0
,, The Poor little Fatherless Child	1	0
,, The Drum Major	1	0
,, Once more Good Night	1	0
,, Boeclima	1	8
,, Wrong not, sweet Mistress	1	8
,, She walked beside Me	1	8
Waltz—Dew of June	2	0
Galop—Holborn Viaduct	1	8

JUST RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code (new edn.)		
The Griffin's A. D. C.	12	0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 4th December 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
DAVE CARSON'S
MINSTREL
AND DRAMATIC TROUPE,
EVERY
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

MR. DAVE CARSON
Has much pleasure in informing the Public that the above Night is specially set aside as the
FIRST DRAMATIC NIGHT
OF
THE SEASON,
When will be produced Dion Boucicault's
SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF THE
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Founded on Gerald Griffin's Irish Story, "The Collegians."
MRS. H. RICHARDSON
AS
ANN CHUTE.
MISS FANNY WISEMAN
AS
EILY O'CONNOR.
MR. W. SOUTH
AS
DANNY MAN.
MR. E. D. HAYGARTH
AS
MILES NA COPPALEEN.
The Performance to conclude (for the second time) with the
CAPTAIN'S NOT A-MISS.
ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1869,
GRAND MINSTREL NIGHT,
WITH AN
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pân is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to SELL FOREIGN LIQUORS in the FAIR at MHYJEE will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the Second Assistant Magistrate at Julgaum, on the 20th December 1869.

L. R. ASHBURNER,
Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

Office of the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, Camp Julgaum, 1st December 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Wednesday, the 24th November last, viz:—the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1870, and the Report of the Finance Committee thereon.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY (Limited.)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 25,00,000 (£250,000).
Head Offices, 35A Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
MINES and WORKS at Chota Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Contingent upon the approaching completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jubbulpore to within a short distance of the Collieries, the undersigned is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of STEAM, HOUSE, or RUBBLE COAL, of a superior quality, any quantities up to and at the rate of 150,000 maunds per mensem.

By order,
N. WOLLASTON,
Acting Manager, N. C. & I. Company, Limited.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No 40, Meadow Street, next to the "Bombay Gazette" office.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Clause 54 of the Articles of Association of the abovementioned Company, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the Eleventh day of December 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, in consideration of his valuable services, on his retirement from the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of the Company.

NOTICE is also given, that immediately afterwards, at the same place, the following Special Resolutions, pursuant to a Requisition signed by more than twenty Shareholders, holding in the aggregate more than one-fourth of the Shares in the Company, will be proposed:—

That Clause 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled.

If the above Resolution should be passed, then for the purpose of proposing Resolutions to the following effect in substitution thereof:—

That the partners for the time being of the firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co. be, and they hereby are, appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, and as such Secretaries and Treasurers they shall have the general management of the business of the Company, subject to the control of, and under the direction of, the Board of Directors of the Company.

And to fix the remuneration of the Secretaries and Treasurers

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st December 1869.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles, for one year, commencing 1st January 1870:—

As per Schedules. { Beef, Mutton, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Vegetables of sorts, Milk, Country Shoes, Plates, Mugs, Basins, Spoons, Brooms, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th instant.

W. P. WALSHE,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY the 10th December 1869, H. M.'s Steamer COROMANDEL, of 1221 tons, and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A Deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good Security given by the Purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for ERECTING the IRON WORK in the interior of the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, to be delivered on or before noon of the 13th instant.

All particulars can be learnt on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the plans and conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of One Thousand Rupees will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor, whose tender may be accepted, will be deducted from every payment.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H. M. STEAM TUG B.—

Length between Perpendiculars	139 Feet.	
Breadth Extreme	19 ,,	3 In.
Do. Paddle-boxes	33 ,,	5 ,,
Depth in Hold	5 ,,	4 ,,

of 250 61/94 Tons Builders' Measurement, built amidships with corrugated Iron, and fore and aft with plain plate; Engines High Pressure, of 60 Horse Power; Boilers, Tubular Iron, High Pressure—will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY next the 8th instant, the amount offered for the above Vessel being subject to the approval of Government.

The Tug B. is at present in Bombay Harbour and open to inspection any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Covers of Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Tug B."

Any further information in respect to the above Vessel can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. ANOLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office Bombay, 1st December 1869.

REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on MILNER'S SAFES.—MILNER'S SAFES, STRONG ROOM DOORS, &c., are the best and cheapest safeguards against fire and thieves. A liberal discount allowed to the Trade.

Price lists, drawings, &c., can be had from

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
Agents for Thomas Milner & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen Quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likel to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule, ,,	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule, ,,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule, ,,	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
Medoc,	Red capsule ,,	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule, ,,	,, 13 8	
Sauterne,	Red capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26 0	
Macon,	ditto	,, 21 0	
Chablis,	ditto	,, 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	,,	,, 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	,,	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes } Silver Foil	,,	,, 27 0	,, 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	,, 32	,, 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	...
,, ,, Braunberger	,, 25	...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	,, 17 0
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	,, 26	,, 14 0
,, ,, Hocheimer	,, 23	,, 12 8

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	,, 33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	,, 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	Do.	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	,, 21

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

FINE PALE SHERRY	Per dozen quarts		Rs. 22
CLARET LEOVILLE	,,		17
,, MOUTON	,,		17
,, LARMONT	,,		15
,, St. JULIEN	,,		10
CHABLIS	,,		17
BARSAC	,,		17
WHISKEY, Irish	,,		10
,, Scotch	,,		18
CURACAO	,,		13
MARASCHINO	,,		15
FINE CHAMPAGNE	,,		24
	Per 2 dozen pints		28

BLACKWELL & Co.

9th November, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 37 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

		each case	Rs.	per doz.
Claret.—Medoc St. Julien		4 doz.	10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac		4 ,,	,, 12	,,
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq		1 ,,	,, 15	,,
1864 Chateau Larose		1 ,,	,, 20	,,
1864 Chateau Lafite		1 ,,	,, 25	,,
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old		1 ,,	,, 22	,,
Do. 10		1 ,,	,, 33	,,
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac		1 ,,	,, 20	,,
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal		2 ,,	,, 18	,,
Do. red		2 ,,	,, 23	,,
Do. Amontillado		2 ,,	,, 26	,,
Robertson's blue seal		1 ,,	,, 16	,,

MACNE[illegible] TROMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
ALSO,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit.		Cash.
32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine.	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim,	Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim	ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Erbach	ditto 1862	22 0
29 0	Nierstein	ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg	ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg,	Vintage 1862	23 0
20 0	Scharzberg	ditto 1862	27 0
33 0	Winningen	ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated		24 0

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 8
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara	39 0
Noyeau	39 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 8
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

MANILLA CHEROOTS,
DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.
Number One, Cavite, Havannah Shape in boxes of 250 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Manilla shape in Boxes of 500 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Havannah shape in Boxes of 500 each.
VEGUEROS OR CABALLEROS.
Manufactured from all
CAVITE TOBACCO.
Very fine and as large as No. 1 size, in boxes of 125 each.
QUEEN'S HAVANNAHS.
Packed in Tea and Mexican Vanille Pods.
Very Choice, in boxes of 100 each.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY 24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 58s. per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s. ,,
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s. ,,
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 116s. ,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 46s. ,,
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 40s. ,,
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s. ,,
Do. (good body) 30s. 36s. and 54s. ,,
BRANDY 28s. 32s. and 52s. ,,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.

Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Block and Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	,, 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.

Magnums in 1 doz. cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 ,, ,, ,, 42 per ,,
Pints in 2 ,, ,, ,, 21 per ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, OVERLAND PRIME IRISH SMOKED HAMS, just arrived, per Krishna, s s, at annas 15 per lb.

Also, a small shipment of the following WINES, Brand Sechbach, arrived per Mabel, from London:—

Champagne, Imperial	at Rs. 24 per doz.
Hock, Sparkling	,, 24 ,,
——, Still, Niersteins Pearl	,, 24 ,,
Moselle, Sparkling	,, 24 ,,
———, Still, Brauneberger	,, 24 ,,

COUPLAND & Co.

23rd November 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, OFFICES facing the Custom House, in Block No. 2, Elphinstone Circle. For further particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1869.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

DRIFTED or LOST, a piece of TIMBER LOG, drifted from the Ship FANNY, marked either H (in a diamond) or NB. The party who will find the same will be rewarded by giving notice to Captain WEARE on board the ship or to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION.—Owing to the Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition being POSTPONED to the 23rd December, as already notified, Articles for Exhibition will be received up to the beginning of that month.

W. A. INGLE, Honorary Secretary,
Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition.

Kurrachee, 20th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in INDIA, viz.:—

Messrs. PLATT, BROTHERS & Co., Ld., Machinists, Oldham,
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton,
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 22nd November 1869.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Association, at the RATE of Rupees EIGHT per share, will be made at the Offices of the Association, No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, and every ensuing Wednesday, up to the 22nd December, next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders will be required to produce and deposit their Certificates four days previous to date of payment.

P. DEWAR, Attorney for Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th November, 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF THE SALE OF SURPLUS STORES AND MATERIAL.

A quantity of SURPLUS STORES and MATERIAL will shortly be DISPOSED OF by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. by PUBLIC AUCTION, of which due notice will be given. The Stores and Material will be on view, and Catalogues ready, a few days prior to the Sale; and further particulars can be had at the Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder, or the Company's General Stores' Depot at Parell.

CHARLES CURREY, Agent.

1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—Major RODERICK WILLIAM RICHARDES, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against, the ESTATE of RODERICK WILLIAM RICHARDES, formerly of Ahmednugger, in the Presidency of Bombay, in the East Indies, but late of No. 116 Lammas Street, Carmathen, in the County of the Borough of Carmathen, a Major in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died on the 1st day of June, 1868, Intestate, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects were, on the 18th day of September, 1869, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to George Foggo and James Percy Leith, both of Bombay, British inhabitants, Esqs., two of the members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required, on or before the 6th day of December, 1869, to send to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Julia Mary Richardes, the Widow and Administratrix in England of the personal Estate of the said deceased; having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

Hang up the Banner! On the outer walls the cry is, "Still He comes!!!"

WHITEMAN.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

To please, gratify, and refresh dull life here, and for the Christmas Holidays especially, a large variety have been personally selected and brought out in the last Ice Ship, from that Mighty Land of Wooden Nutmegs where the Sun never stands still, and are FOR SALE and EXHIBITION in Meadow Street, next door to Messrs Rosselet & Co.

Uncarbonized and indestructible pens, straight key-rings, corkscrews without any screw, pocket boot-jacks, sewing machines (only 1 rupee each), 6 barrelled watch-keys to fit any watch, and pipe cleaners (for two annas), air, arrow and blast guns, parlour hammers, bill folders, brushes, whisps, straws, blacking, corks, silver, glass, tooth, grease and tobacco soaps, individual salts, spring rocking chairs, mousetraps, eggbeaters, toys (self acting), dolls, whistles, tops, India rubber faces, mats, rugs and salvers, ice picks and cutters.

Tobacco—A speciality made of this article.

Some elegant chromos, Siamese bracelets, billiard chalk, tool chests, building blocks, razors, racks, squeezers, wheelers, scrapers, graters, sharpeners, strainers, drainers, holders, cleaners, turners, burners. A few relics of American Independence and the late Confederate Struggle, wooden toothpicks, files, plain nuts, salmon, mackarel, trout, halibut, delicious breakfast appetizers &c., &c.

All for sale in Meadow Street, next door to Rosselet & Co.

THOMPSON and COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

NOTICES.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.
Warranted the Pure and Unadulterated Product
OF THE
BEST GRAPE-WINE
FROM THE
COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beet-root, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (after the cider or perry has been drawn off,) and various other distillations mixed with the roots of calamus aromaticus and sundry chemical flavourings, are sold in India under the name, of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to well-known celebrated French brands, which can be guaranteed as furnishing

PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure large and extortionate profits.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, for cash only, supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of

PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever.

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.

(Warranted Cognac Bottled.)

	Per Dozen	Rs.
DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	,,	23
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1	,,	34
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2	,,	23
HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	,,	23
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac)	,,	22
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand)	,,	22
* KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac)	,,	36

* An exceptional product. Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a Tone and Softness which render it a superb Brandy. For an Invalid, or for any highly organised palate demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	,,	23
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	,,	23
JULES ROBINS'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	,,	23

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

CHAMPAGNE.
(JULES MUMM'S.)

Particular attention is requested to the name of JULES Mumm. This splendid brand, admitted by all real connoisseurs to be unequalled by any Champagne imported into India, is sold for Cash only at the following prices:—

One case of one dozen Quarts	Rs. 34
One case of two dozen Pints	,, 36

Other eminent French Brands, in Original Cases, are supplied at the lowest possible prices, leaving a merely marginal profit, for cash purchasers only.

PERRIER JOUET'S.
GIESLER'S.
MOET AND CHANDON'S.
KLASEREI'S "LA PRINCESSE,"
(eminently a Lady's Wine,)
VEUVE CLICQUOT,

And others, all of which are imported in the

ORIGINAL FRENCH CASES,

as bottled by the vineyard owners, whose world-known names are the best guarantee of the purity and excellence of these glorious Wines of the Champagne country of France, and whose extensive cellars are truly reserve stocks of any and of every buyer who may choose to take large quantities. It may be added that the growers do not sell their best wines unless bottled by themselves, the bottles bearing their brands.

SOUNDY & Co. do not import the Brands of London Bottlers of Brandy, nor of Champagne, nor of Clarets; S. & Co.'s wines are received direct from the growers, without the intervention of any third party, and consequently the brands can be guaranteed as

GENUINE CHAMPAGNES IN ORIGINAL FRENCH CASES.

N. B. Particular notice should be taken of the Brands on the extracted Corks.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIAN
SOLID PIANOFORTES.
Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany.
From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC
GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

LONDON PRICES,
With lowest importation charges only.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED WARE.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.

Each in Four Pieces; the set of Four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

These Dishes are also sold in sets of Two, forming 8 Dishes at pleasure

In per set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 375.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES.

Each in four pieces as above, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Also in sets of two, forming 8 Dishes.

From Rs. 200 to Rs. 375 per set of four.

(Various Patterns to suits the Side Dishes.)

COVERS FOR TUMBLERS, CLARET GLASSES, WINE GLASSES, CUPS, &c.,
TWO PATTERNS;
Plain and Fluted.

FIRST or LARGE SIZE.—For Tumblers, Rummers, Breakfast Cups, Squat Champagne Glasses, &c., &c., each Rs. 2-4.

SECOND or MEDIUM SIZE.—For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Long Champagne Glasses, Tea Cups, &c., &c., each Rs. 1-12.

THIRD or SMALL SIZE.—For Wine Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Coffee Caps, &c., &c., each Rs. 1-0.

CRUET STANDS,

Of beautiful design and workmanship.

Hall-marked Silver tops and of the best Cut Glass, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 90 each.

An excellent and serviceable 6 Bottle Cruet is supplied for Rs. 25.

SPOONS AND FORKS.
(THREE PATTERNS ARE KEPT IN STOCK.)
PLAIN PATTERN, LILY PATTERN, KING'S PATTERN.

These articles are of first-class manufacture and are sold at the lowest cash price.

Complete Half set of PLAIN	Rs. 75
Complete Half set of LILY	,, 100
Complete Half set of KING'S	,, 115

The above are richly silvered on best German Silver, and are highly recommended. Inferior sets at lower rates.

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP, AND REVERSIBLE WINE-CUPS.

The Wine Cups closing into the Drinking Cup.

In Hard White Metal, Electro-Silvered	Rs. 14
Also in Pure Silver, Hall Marked	,, 120
Also in German Silver, Plated Richly	,, 32

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Each set handsomely fitted in a Mahogany Case.

The set of 12 Knives and 12 Forks, from Rs. 40.

PATENT CUTLERY.

A considerable reduction has been made in the price of this unequalled cutlery

The complete set, Rs. 43-12.

RICHLY SILVERED TEA & COFFEE SETS.
TEA POT, COFFEE POT, CREAM EWER,
SUGAR BASIN.
From Rs. 90 the set.

UNIVERSAL BINOCULAR,
WITH THREE TRANSPOSING LENSES.
The best manufactured, Rs. 60

CHURCH HARMONIUM.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to [illegible] for general information, and in answer to numerous enquiries from different stations, that the Harmonium most suitable for Sacred Music purposes is No. 7 in their list, with 13 stops and Venetian Swell.

Cash Price, Rs. 450.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady without any material change.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

(FROM TOULMIN AND CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, Nov. 30.)

AFTER three months' irksome suspense and anxiety, arising from the irregular and tardy receipt of home news, it is satisfactory to note an improvement in the telegraphic communication with Europe:—messages, dated London 22nd instant, were delivered in town yesterday.

Public Sales of Indigo and Tea have given the market an appearance of activity, but in reality export operations are not large, and indeed cannot be, because of the positive scarceness of Produce generally, Jute alone excepted, and even this article is already showing signs of a smaller supply.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—No alteration has taken place in the rates during the week, hence quotations remain as given last mail, viz:—

Bank Bills, 1s. 11⅛d.—First Class Credits. 1s. 11 15/16.—Document Bills, 2s. 0 1/16d.

FREIGHTS.—To Great Britain have sustained a further fall of 2s. 6d., showing a decline for the fortnight of 7s. 6d. per ton, and even at this reduction in the rates the demand for tonnage is very dull; indeed, it cannot well be otherwise, for, excepting Jute, all the other standard staples of export are in most unusual short supply, in fact it is a question if the stocks of produce in Calcutta were ever before so small as they are to-day; why, it is matter for surprise how ships manage to get loaded up, and unless the Rice Ports take off a large quantity of tonnage from this market, there is no hope of any improvement in the Freight market here for 2 or 3 months to come, most likely matters will be worse before they are better; since there can be no fresh supplies of produce until the cold season crops come to market in February and March next; true, new Rice and new Cotton will be available in January, but the quantity won't be large, and by that time Jute shipments won't be so heavy as they are now. The unfixed tonnage in Port has slightly declined during the week, viz., from 22 to 20,000 tons.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 4.

Gellie, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty from Camp Cawnpore.
Baugh, Lieutenant Colonel, Commandent H. M. 9th Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.
Henning, Cornet, 4th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Meerut.
Davidson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, returned from furlough, from England.
Bray, Brevet Lieutenant Col., 96th Regiment, on leave, from England.
Reilly, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, visit to the Governor General from England
DeBourbel, Captain, Bengal Engineers, on leave, from England.
Hobson, Captain, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 4.

Brehow, Lieutenant 11th Regiment, on duty to Morar.
Stanley, Colonel, Infantry, on duty to Deolalee.
Boyd, Major, 11th Regiment, to join to Nusserabad.
Brown, Major, Brigade Staff, to join, to Ferozpoor.
Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Blundell, Major, 3rd Hussars, to join, to Ahmednuggur.
Bain, Surgeon Medical Service, on sick leave, to the Cape.
Bray, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, 96th Regiment, on leave, to Calcutta.
Davidson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Cawnpore.
Reilly, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Calcutta.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 28th November, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

3rd Regiment N I—Major I F Chapman, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Captain Strutt, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Robertson, M B, is directed to proceed to Khundwa, and assume medical charge of a Detachment of the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, to Jhansi, and return to Bombay on completion of the duty,

Staff Assistant Surgeon J H Hunter, at present attached to the 82nd Foot, is transferred to the Poona Division for General duty.

With reference to G G O No. 789, Brigadier General Adams will command the Belgaum District.

Poona, 27th November, 1869.

The following orders are confirmed:—

2nd Regiment N I—Regimental Order, dated 23rd November 1869, directing Major Sheppard, Second in Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain Boyd Officiating Wing Office, as Second in Command, in addition to his own duties in succession to Colonel MacLeod gone on sick leave on 22nd November to Mahableshwar.

26th Regiment N I—Regimental Order, dated 11th November 1869, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant Heath to perform the duties of Quarter Master in addition to his own, vice Lieutenant Hay proceeded on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

25th Brigade R A.—Captain A H Dawson, from date of embarkation, to England, Overland, to appear before a Medical Board.

1st Battalion 11th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon G W Barroll, from the date of embarkation to proceed to England by the Overland Route, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

These Officers are not available for duty with Troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

18th Brigade Royal Artillery.—Lieut. W P Blandy, for 30 days from the date of departure preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Captain F W Jones (attached to 26th N I) for 30 days from the date of departure to proceed to Domus, on Medical Certificate.

2nd Grenadiers N I.—Colonel W E McLeod, from 22nd November to 21st December 1869, to remain at Mahableshwar on Medical Certificate.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 3rd Dec. 1869.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 27th November 1869:—

Major R Wallace, Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey S M Country.

Major M Boyd, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 11th N I.

The undermentioned men employed in the Ordnance Department, will revert to regimental duty, with effect from the 1st instant:—

Acting Magazine Sergeants Thomas Mears and Charles Brown, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Kangra, 18th November 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of their commissions, of—

Ensign G. D. H. Brookes, of the 1st Battalion 5th Foot, and Lieutenant W. F. C. Wigston, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 12th November 1869.

Colonel J. Liptrott, Bengal Infantry, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his pay in this Presidency.

Lieutenant E. C. B. Rawlinson, General List, Cavalry, recently returned from sick furlough to Europe, is posted to the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Jhelum, for duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the names of the undermentioned Officers are to be added to the list of Officers detailed for duty at the depots of their regiments, published in G. O. C. C. dated 4th October 1869:—

105th Foot.—Lieutenant J. E. Baines.
109th Foot.—Captain J. E. A. Mackintosh.
109th Foot.—Captain C. H. P. Ducat.
109th Foot.—Lieutenant D. W. Mackinnon.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of their regiment specified:—

11th Foot.—Lieut. C. M. Keighley, 1st Battalion,
11th Foot.—Lieut. R. Thompson, 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 1st instant:—

Lieut. R. R. Pulford, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. M. Armstrong, 20th Hussars.
Lieut. L. Kavanagh, 20th Hussars.
Ensign H. G. W. Ford, 1st Bn. 7th Foot.
Ensign A. M'L. Mills, 2nd Bn. 25th Foot.
Lieut. C. R. Howard, 2nd Bn. 60th Foot.
Asst. Surg. W. Curran, 88th Foot.
Lieut. T. C. Hood, 93rd Foot
Ensign G. H. Elliott, 93rd Foot.
Ensign J. R. Dick, 103rd Foot.
Lieut. H. A. B. Moorhouse, 106th Foot.
Ensign G. R. Pooley, 106th Foot.
Ensign H. St. P. Maxwell, 106th Foot.
Asst. Surgeon E. R. Johnson, In. Med. Service.

Captain J. Hopkins, Unattached List, is transferred from the 36th to the 17th Native Infantry, for duty, with effect from date of expiration of his present leave.

The name of Staff Assistant Surgeon C. Smith is expunged from the list of Medical Officers appointed in G. O. C. C. 29th ultimo, to do duty with troops proceeding home during the present cold season.

Presidency Division order, dated the 25th August last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon T. Lewis, M. B., to proceed to Allahabad on duty, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N W Provinces*, Dec. 1.)

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major Hallett, District Superintendent of Police, Allygurh, and Captain Ollivant, District Superintendent of Police, Agra, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. S. Smith, District Superintendent of Mynpoorie, an officiating at Agra, is confirmed as District Superintendent of Agra.

Mr. D. McArthy is appointed to be District Superintendent of Mynpoorie.

Mr. R. C. McMullin, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent, is transferred from Allahabad to Benares.

Lieutenant T. Byves is confirmed as District Superintendent of Shahjehanpore.

Lieutenant R. J. Young is confirmed as District Superintendent of Futtehpore.

Captain T. Dennehy is appointed District Superintendent of Moradabad, but will continue to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General till further orders.

Captain A. Ollivant is appointed District Superintendent of Etah, but will officiate as District Superintendent of Moradabad.

Captain Cantor, District Superintendent of Jhansie, is appointed to Jounpore, but will officiate at Mirzapore.

Captain Noble is appointed to be District Superintendent at Jhansie.

Mr. W. J. Britt is appointed to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and is posted to Chunar.

Mr. William Irvine, Officiating Joint Magistrate of the 2nd Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Magistrate and Collector, with effect from 11th November.

Mr. William Blunt, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st Grade, is posted to Bareilly.

Mr Percy Wigram is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bustee.

Mr. Edward George Jenkinson is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore.

Mr. William Duthoit, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mirzapore, will revert to his appointment of Deputy Superintendent Family Domains of the Rajah of Benares, from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. Jenkinson.

Mr. Robert James Leeds, Officiating Superintendent Family Domains of the Rajah of Benares, will revert to his officiating apointment of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st grade, from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. Duthoit.

The following officers are posted to the Rajpootana State Railway for employment in the Agra District:—

Mr. P. K. Hyndman, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. D. Noyes, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Leave of absence on medical certificate for six months is granted to Mr. George Rogers, Accountant 3rd Grade, attached to the Thomason College, Roorkee.

Mr John Barron, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the 2nd Allahabad Division, Public Works, is transferred to the Delhi District of the Rajpootana Railway.

Mr. Talbot Hamilton, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 27th Nov. and is appointed Assistant Secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department, and Assistant to Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces.

The following transfers and postings are made in the Buildings and Roads Branch of P W. Department:—

Major Henry Edward Whish, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Benares to the 2nd Allahabad Division.

Mr. William Weldom Clarke, Executive Engineer, 9st Grade from the 4th Division, Grand Trunk Road, to the Benares Division.

Mr. Michael A. Kelly, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer, 4th Division, Grand Trunk Road.

Mr. W. Good, Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade, is posted to the Irrigation Branch.

Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, Lieutenant T. Howard, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, attached to the Eastern Jumna Canal, is appointed temporary Executive Engineer on the Agra Canal, for the designing and laying out of Rajbuhas.

Mr. W. F. Male, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Eastern Jumna Canal, vice Lieutenant Howard.

One month's leave, preparatory to furlough, is granted to Lieutenant Arthur Herbert Bagge, R.E., Executive Engineer, from the date of his being relieved of the charge of the Bundelkund Irrigation Survey.

Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, Lieutenant F. V. Corbett, R.E., Officiating Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Eastern Ganges Canal, is appointed to the charge of Surveys for Canals from the Sardah River, in one Bilheri and Nanuckmutta Pergunnahs.

Mr. Roberts will resume charge of the 1st Division, Eastern Ganges Canal from Lieutenant Corbett.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolas & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa, December 2.
	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Suez, Nov. 22.
5	H M S. Lord Elphinstone (s)	Carpendale	Beypore.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Guizelar	Malabar Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Columbian (s)	Hyde	Aden and Suez.
5	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Thompson	Aden and Hoodooda.
	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.
	Alliance	Falck	Rangoon.
	Isabella Hercus	Fellan	London.

The steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa, began to load on Saturday last.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of November 29th has the following:—
DEPARTURES—Steamer T A Gibb, and ship Lord Strathnairn.

The Telegraph of November 30th has the following:—
ARRIVALS—Ships Essex, [B], C Hodder, (port not mentioned), 20th August; and Cochin, [B], James Clark, Bombay 22nd Oct.
DEPARTURE—Steamer Asia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—November 28th, Meinam F S, —— Galle, and November 29th, Seafield, Jas Japp, London.
DEPARTURES—November 28th, Meinam F S, —— Calcutta, and Mooltan s s, —— Galle.
Passenger sailed per F S Meinam—For Calcutta—Mr Tagg.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.
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New Map of India.
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Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
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Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
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Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
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Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following
AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON.)
RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.
N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

AREY—December 4th, at the Clarendon Hotel, Byculla, the wife of Captain G. B. Arey, ship Duke of Newcastle, of a daughter.
KING—December 4th, at Middle Colaba, Mrs. R. L. King, of a son.
SMITH—December 3rd, at the Surat Railway Station, the wife of Mr. C. J. Smith, Assistant Station Master, of a son.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

WATSON—November 29th, at Calcutta, Lieutenant-Colonel William Claye Watson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and formerly of the late 47th Bengal Native Infantry, in his 53rd year.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

THOMSON—November 29th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Archibald K. Thomson, Chief Accountant, Madras Railway Company, of a daughter.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

BEDFORD—GARDINER—November 27th, at All Saints' Church, Nagpore, by the Rev. J. Carruthers, Captain J. H. Bedford, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, to Eliza Piercy, second daughter of Captain John Gardiner, late of H. M.'s 5th Dragoon Guards.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

BEADON—November 28th, at Kussowlie, the wife of Captain Cecil Beadon, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

DEATH.

STALLARD—November 30th, at Allahabad, Ida Helen Augusta, only daughter of Lieutenant Colonel S. Stallard, Royal Artillery, aged 1 year and 4 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1869.

THE Governor-General, in the Budget debate, seemed to be very well pleased at what he called the cordial approval of his measures by the press. The statement is perfectly accurate if taken with proper limitations; but inaccurate if it be construed to mean all the measures of the Government. What the press approved was the manly determination of the Viceroy to lay bare the accumulating deficiencies, to put an end to the limbo of delusive surpluses, and to take the British public fully into confidence. That measure has been generally, and cordially, approved. But when we come to the measures adopted for the purpose of meeting and overcoming the deficit, then general approval ceases. Neither the enhanced salt-tax, nor the augmented income-tax, nor the wholesale reductions, all to be made at once, have received the general or cordial support of the community. It is one thing to applaud the frank confession and the resolve to be honest; it is another to sanction the means employed. The press has done the first, but not the second. Of course, we may assume that Lord Mayo only meant to say that the courage and candour of his Government has been received with acclamation; but even on that supposition we feel bound to draw the distinction which we have drawn; and further to point out that we do not approve the measures of reduction so far as many of them affect this Presidency.

So far as Bombay is concerned, the steps insisted on by the Government of India will certainly result, not in a saving, but a loss of rupees. The method of proceeding is not marked with wisdom, so much as the pure martinet spirit of centralization. When the Government of Bombay received instructions to reduce its expenditure, animated by the best intentions, and entering fully into the spirit of the Supreme Government's policy, our rulers proposed a plan, different from that which came from Simla, but a plan which, instead of saving a few lakhs on the year, would have saved nearly half as many again. Supposing that, from intimate and minute knowledge of the state of the public works they were better judges of those which could be postponed, or provided for in other ways, the Government of Bombay had the audacity to frame a scheme based on exact information not possessed by Colonel Strachey and his *alter ego* the Viceroy. Several weeks elasped, we believe; everything hung in suspense; but at length nothing would serve except naked obedience. To suggest a wiser and more economical method was sheer contumacy. To doubt the infallibility of the Bengal School was, as far as circumstances permit, a sort of high treason. Whatever happened, no matter what the saving might be to the public exchequer, the rupees must be saved on what is called the ordinary grant. No other plan could be admitted. Had the views of our rulers prevailed the saving on the year would have exceeded by several lakhs the amount which Colonel Strachey demanded. But that was frivolous compared with a strict adherence to the projects of the Supreme Government. They intimated, in the strongest language, short of an ukase, that Colonel Strachey must have his way. And this is what they call an economical policy!

He has had his way. And what is the result? The stoppage of every work throughout the presidency, except the mere conservancy of communications, provided for out of the ordinary grant. Spurred on by the head of the Public Works Department, enjoined, as he has publicly confessed, to spend up to the full amount of the grants, he was literally taken at his word, there now remain at the disposal of our Government, after the rule of thumb reductions ordered, only a sum sufficient to meet contingencies which, even the Supreme Government, knowing that there are Courts, cannot disregard. We suppose that contracts, for instance, must be fulfilled, even by the Public Works Department. But all other works have been stopped abruptly—we need not say with the prospect of great positive loss to the treasury. Extraordinary works go on. The baseless special land sales fund works are not to be arrested. It is the small fry—and not always small—which are sacrificed to autocratic and centralized finance. Let us take two examples. A few thousand rupees would complete the Elphinstone College. A few thousand more would finish the Deolalee barracks. But what happens now? Labour is not only suspended, but labourers are scattered to the winds; the College, with its scaffolding lacking the busy tread of workmen, will remain unfinished for who knows how long! The barracks, just ready for the troops, are left perforce untenanted, practically, for the time, valueless to the State and the Army. Nor are these anything but mere specimens. All over the presidency there are works, on which labour has ceased, works certain to be ruined by delay. And how much does the public think would be required to save deterioration, and finish what has been begun? A vast sum—something less than six lakhs! That is an eloquent commentary on the autocratic mode of conducting the public business.

The public will see that the community is punished, first, because the laws of Colonel Strachey are regarded by him as similar in temper to the "laws of the Medes and Persians," and next, because the Government of Bombay, in its ardent zeal to forward the economical projects of the Supreme Government, ventured to show how that might be better done, and done with real gain, instead of real loss. The actual saving on the year would have been greater on the Bombay plan, and there would have been no loss to the treasury, no vexation to the community. But it seems that Colonel Strachey thinks exact obedience must be secured even at the expense of great waste. This is an excellent illustration of that genius of centralization now rampant at the head-quarters of the Supreme Government. The public are deeply interested in this question, and we think that it is the duty of the Supreme Government to place all the papers within reach of those who are to be mulcted in a two and a half per cent. Income-tax. After the publication of the Simla despatches there is no ground for reserve. Moreover, the Bombay Government has been assailed in the newspapers for contumacy, whereas it can be shown that they were more zealous economists that the Supreme Government.

WE hear that the fares of the P. & O. Company will be considerably reduced from next month.

OUR readers will be glad to know that four 18 ton guns, the destined armament of one of the Bombay "Monitors," arrived in our port at the close of last week. The first monitor, a very fine vessel, will be with us early in the new year.

WE hear from Kattiawar of the death, on the 28th November, of the Queen Dowager of Joonaghur, Migoo Beebee. Of what ailment this lady died we have not learned, but the death seems to have been sudden. We have been promised further particulars by our correspondent.

BY the appointment of Colonel C. Adams to the Brigade Staff of this presidency, the following promotions in the 49th Regiment, serving at Deesa, will probably take place:—Major F. W. Gostling to Lieutenant-Colonel, Local Major and Captain Astley to Major, Lieutenant G. Rogers to Captain, and Ensign M. Mayne to Lieutenant. All the above are officers of long standing in the service. Major Gostling and Major Astley have 21½ and 20½ years' service respectively, while Lieutenant Rogers has been 15 years, full pay. By this promotion the Chief Inspectorship of Musketry in this presidency will become vacant, as Major Astley cannot, we believe, hold the appointment as a substantive Major in the 49th Regiment.

BY a letter from a correspondent at Ahmednuggur, dated the 1st of December, we learn that heavy rain fell in the cantonments and districts around, the previous week, and also about the middle of November. The weather, which had been intensely cold for a short time, has since become unpleasantly warm for the time of year, and clouds were hanging about as if there would still be more rain. The state of the crops is reported to be very good. Jowaree and gram have much benefited by the late rain, but another fall would probably be rather injurious. Grass is abundant all over the country and cheaper than it has been for years. The bajree has been slightly spoilt by the heavy rain which fell about the time when these crops were ready for cutting and in some parts lying on the ground. The price of all grain is however steadily decreasing.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD was expected to arrive at Allahabad yesterday.

MR. FITZJAMES STEPHEN, the new Legal Member of the Government of India, has arrived by the mail steamer.

IT is not improbable, says a contemporary, that Sir Salar Jung will visit Calcutta during H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh's stay there.

WE observe a notification of the death, at Calcutta, of Lieut. Col. W. C. Watson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and formerly of the late 47th Bengal N. I.

FROM the "Rangoon Gazette" it appears that in the gaol disturbance four men besides the Superintendent were killed, and seven others wounded—one of the latter, the under-gaoler, very severely.

ACCORDING to the "Englishman" there is no foundation whatever for the report that £10,000 have been set apart for H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh's presents in India. The abandonment of the grand durbar at Agra, it is remarked, must make a material difference in the consideration of the question of the usual interchange of presents.

THE "Indian Daily News" tells us that the "Bengal Government has written to the authorities in Howrah, Malda, Jessore, Hooghly, and Burdwan Divisions, and other places, requesting them to send down, before the 8th instant, as many elephants as can be ~~spared. They are~~ wanted for the reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh." Wah, wah!

IT may be interesting to some of our readers to know that during the approaching festivities in honour of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the ~~East~~ Indian Railway Company will grant return tickets to visitors from the mofussil at the price for the double journey of a single ordinary fare and a half. This reduced rate is available at once, and will continue in force until the end of January.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD has directed the submission of amended rolls for the India medal for services on the North West Frontier between 1849 and 1863. Officers, soldiers and others who are already in possession of the India medal of 1854 for service in Burmah or Persia, will only receive the additional clasp or clasps to which they may be entitled under this order. The rolls of the general staff concerned will be furnished by heads of departments; those of divisional and brigade staff of regiments and batteries of Artillery, by commanding officers; and those of the Ordnance, Commissariat, and Medical Departments, by their respective heads.

THERE was a "Scotch Dinner" in the Town Hall at Calcutta on St. Andrew's day. Mr. H. Sandeman presided, and Mr. R. Stewart was croupier. The principal guests were Sir Henry Durand, Sir R. Temple, General Norman, and the Military and Private Secretaries of the Governor General. The band of the Cameronians was present. About a hundred and fifty sat down to dinner. Sir H. Durand replied for the Army and again for the Guests, Sir R. Temple for the Civil Service, the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith for the Merchants, Mr. Wyman for the Trades, Mr. N. Thomson for the Bench, and Mr. G. Evans for the Bar. The dinner went off well.

"A FEW days ago," says the "Madras Times" of the 30th ult., "it was universally reported and believed that a telegram had been received by Lord Napier announcing the appointment of Mr. Ellis to a seat in Council. Such a telegram may have been received by somebody, but up to yesterday neither the Government nor Mr. Ellis had any knowledge of its arrival; and the matter yet remains in doubt." But another Madras paper, confident apparently of the truth of the report, names Mr. Ellis's successor. "On Mr. Ellis's assuming his seat in Council, Mr. W. Hudleston will be appointed Chief Secretary to Government; and during that gentleman's absence in Europe, Mr. W. Robinson will act as Chief Secretary."

ACCIDENT TO BRIGADIER-GENERAL TURNER.

WE regret (says the Jubbulpore paper of December 1) to announce that Brigadier-General Sir W. W. Turner met with an accident on Saturday last, by which both the bones of one of his legs were broken It appears that at the *Hank* on Saturday, the General mounted an elephant in order to direct the beaters, and that the elephant putting his foot into a hole near a nullah, stumbled, and, as might be expected, threw the General. It is said that the elephant trod on the General's leg, but whether such was really the case we cannot say. The accident is likely to keep the General *hors de combat* for some time.

RELIEFS OF TROOPS.

THE following alterations in the relief of British and Native Troops for 1869-70 have been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of India, under date 18th November:—

Royal Artillery.

A Brigade R. H. A. C Battery, from Lucknow to Meerut, on relief by C Battery F Brigade R. H. Artillery, by Cawnpoor direct.

F Brigade R. H. A.

B Battery, from Sealkote to Morar, on 20th October.

C Battery, from Morar to Lucknow, on 15th November, by Agra and Cawnpoor.

D Battery, from Rawul Pindee to Meerut, on 10th January 1870, halting at Meean Meer until breaking up of camp.

8th Brigade, R. A.

H Battery, from Agra to Meean Meer, on 1st December.

19th Brigade, R. A.

D Battery, from Mooltan to Meerut, on relief by C Battery 19th Brigade R. A., by Grand Trunk Road, Umballa and Jugadree, halting at Meean Meer until breaking up of camp.

British Cavalry.

5th Lancers, from Lucknow to Campbellpoor and Lawrencepoor, on 25th November, by Cawnpoor and Grand Trunk Road, halting at Meen Meer until breaking up of camp.

20th Hussars, from Campbellpoor and Lawrencepoor to Umballa, on 5th January 1870, by Grand Trunk Road, halting at Meean Meer until breaking up of camp.

21st Hussars, from Umballa to Lucknow, on 1st November, by Grand Trunk Road.

British Infantry.

2nd Bn. 1st Foot, from Nusseerabad and Neemuch to Jhansie, under orders from Bombay.

1st Bn. 17th Foot, from England to Allahabad (instead of Lucknow), via Nagpoor and Jubbulpoor.

79th Foot, from Roorkee and Dehli to Kamptee, on relief by Her Majesty's 103rd Foot; head quarters to march from Roorkee to Saharunpoor by route No. 564, thence by railway to Jubbulpoor, and thence by bullock train to Kamptee; left wing by rail from Delhi to Jubbulpoor, thence to destination by bullock train. The 79th Foot will leave their camp equipage at Saharunpoor and Delhi, to be made over to the 103rd Regiment on arrival.

93rd Foot, from Jhansie and Seepree to England, head quarters on 27th December. To march to Cawnpoor by route No. 152, thence by railway to Jubbulpoor, and onwards to Bombay by bullock train and railway, under divisional arrangements, so as to reach Jubbulpoor on the 18th January 1870. Seepree detachment to join the head quarters at Jhansie.

Bengal Cavalry.

2nd Regiment, from Deolee to Bareilly, on relief by 14th Bengal Cavalry, Jhansie detachment, on 24th December 1869, so as to rejoin the head quarters of the regiment at Agra on the 7th January 1870.

8th Regiment, from Segowlie to Meerut, on relief by 4th Bengal Cavalry, by Gorackpoor, Fyzabad, Seetapoor, Bareilly, and Moradabad.

14th Regiment, from Meerut to Deolee, on 15th November, by Agra and Bhurtpoor.

19th Regiment, from Peshawur to Mooltan, to proceed so as to reach Meean Meer on 1st February 1870, and halt there until breaking up of camp.

Bengal Infantry.

3rd Regiment, from Peshawur to Meerut, on relief by 36th Bengal Infantry, march to Meean Meer, thence by rail to Jullunder, march to Loodiana, thence by rail, halting at Meean Meer until breaking up of camp.

6th Regiment, from Julpigorie to Morar, on 8th December, by rail from Sahibgunge to Agra, thence march without halting at Agra.

8th Regiment, from Jhansie to Alipoor, on relief by 39th Bengal Infantry, march to Cawnpoor by route No. 152, thence by rail.

13th Regiment, from Jullunder to Barrackpoor, on 24th November, march to Loodiana, thence by rail direct to Barrackpoor.

22nd Regiment, from Morar to Fort William, on relief by 6th Bengal Infantry, by march to Agra, thence by rail without halting at Agra.

28th Regiment, from Peshawur to Ferozepoor, on relief by 15th Bengal Infantry, by Grand Trunk Road, halting at Meean Meer until breaking up of camp.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 8TH Nov.

The Cotton Market to-day was quiet.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.

The Syria, from Southampton, takes £31,000 in gold for Bombay.

The sum of £100,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

LONDON, 9TH Nov.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day there was a moderate enquiry.

Fair Dhollera 9d.

The Manchester Market is quiet, with but little enquiry.

7lbs. Shirtings .... 9s. 1½d.
8¼lbs Do. .... 10s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist .... 1s. 4d.

[The above telegrams are only interesting as curiosities. The mail which left London three days after them reached us before them.]

[BY TELEGRAPH TO ALEXANDRIA.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, 18TH Nov.

King Leopold, Princess Marie Louise, and Princess Clotilde arrived at Windsor on the 16th inst.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon reviewed two regiments at Compiègne on the 14th. His Majesty was on horseback.

M. Henri Rochefort's candidature in the first circonscription is losing ground.

A manifesto has been issued through the majority of 27 members of the Left, including Gambetta, Banal, Jules Favre, and Picard, stating that the reforms demanded are—1st, the abolition of the conscription; 2ndly, that the right of declaring war be transferred to the national will; and 3rdly, that universal suffrage is the best means for attaining the reforms now called for.

Rumours of Ministerial changes are gaining ground. The appointment of M. Emile Olivier, as Minister of the Interior, is looked on as positive. It is also said that M. Forçade de la Roquette will resume his post as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Baron Werther presented his credentials yesterday as Ambassador of the North German Confederation at the Court of the Tuileries.

The Emperor, in replying to the assurances of Baron Werther, that it was the intention of his Government to maintain and cement a perfect friendship between France and the Prussian Confederation, said that he, also, was desirous of maintaining a good understanding between the two countries, and of developing friendly relations between the Prussian Confederation and France.

The amount subscribed for the loan reached £40,000,000. It is probable that the loan will be reduced one-third.

The Prince and Princess Napoleon have returned to Paris from Florence.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission.

The speech from the Throne, after expressing gratitude for the manifestations of affection shown during the King's illness, says—

That the birth of the Prince at Naples will be a fresh pledge of the unity and liberty of the country.

That the foreign relations of the Government are extremely satisfactory.

That the Government has not interfered with the departure of the Bishops to attend the Council at Rome, but it is hoped the Council will effect a reconciliation between faith, science, religion, and the growth of civilisation.

That in any case the King will maintain, intact, the rights of the State and the dignity of the nation. At the same time His Majesty urges the importance of restoring the finances and of adopting the budget.

That Government will afterwards present a bill for reforming the present system of taxation, and that both the Government and the Parliament are equally bound to ensure that the national sacrifices already made to maintain their engagements shall prove efficacious.

The speech concludes by announcing the introduction during the present Session of several bills relative to legislative, administrative, naval and military reforms, and the development of trade and credit.

A royal decree has been published granting an amnesty to all political offenders and other persons implicated in the grist tax riots.

The Florence tribunal has condemned Lobbia to one year's imprisonment, Martenati to six months', and Carignato and Novelli to three months' imprisonment. Benelli was acquitted.

The King is now convalescent.

SPAIN.

The Bishop of Avana was arrested yesterday at Cadiz. He was the bearer of considerable sums of money for the insurgents.

Admiral Topete has been elected vice-president of the Cortes by 113 against 5 votes.

The Spanish Ministry is confident in the success of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa.

AUSTRIA.

The insurgents in the district of Rustano are rapidly surrendering. The imperial troops advanced this morning against Crinoscie; the insurgents either retreated or were repulsed wherever they made a stand.

The Prince of Montenegro is expected at Grasanot to assure the neutrality of the inhabitants.

PRUSSIA.

The Queen of Prussia and the Princess of Baden were present yesterday at the marriage of Prince Charles of Roumania, which took place at Castle Neweia.

RUSSIA.

General Fleury has had an audience of the Czar and has presented his credentials.

EGYPT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S OFFICE.]

THE SUEZ CANAL.

ISMAILIA, 18TH Nov., EVENING.

There are upwards of forty sea-going vessels now in the harbour. The vessel of the largest draught is the Russian corvette, which draws 17 feet 2 inches.

The festivities continue without intermission. The Empress Eugenie rode on a dromedary to-day, and afterwards drove in a carriage with the Emperor of Austria.

The royal yacht Deerhound has arrived here with Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir George Starkey.

PORT SAID, 15TH.

The Emperor of Austria, Prince Frederick of Prussia, and Prince Louis of Hesse arrived here to-day. The usual salutes were fired and visits exchanged with the Viceroy.

Ships of all nations are continually coming in.

The British ironclads Bellerophon and Caledonia went ashore off the port, but were got off without any damage.

The Viceroy has invested M. de Lesseps with the Grand Cross of the Osmanlie.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th, 5 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 19th Nov., 5-40 P.M.; *via* Russia, 2nd Dec. 2-51 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 25th and 28th November.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 23rd Nov.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th to 8 P.M. of the 5th December is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 35	0 9
,, Calcutta	8 19	0 42
,, Madras	8 23	1 27

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dulsookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.
For E. Pout, from Calcutta.
For Havelock, Byculla, from Nagpore.
For Bhiwara Baee, Nag Para, No. 8, from Poona.
For Conyers, Byculla, from Kamptee.
For Dr. Lever, from Nagpore.
For Birke, from London.
For Della Ela, from Calicut.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 12TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, steamed into harbour about midnight on Saturday, bringing the English mail of November 12th.

The Golconda left Suez at 8 A.M. on the 21st November, arrived at Aden on the 27th at 1-0 P.M., leaving for Bombay five hours after. She brings the following long list of passengers:—

From Southampton.—Lady Spencer, four Misses Spencer, and European female servant, Major and Mrs Bonus, two infants, and European female servant, Major Longmore, Major Davidson, Captain and Mrs Hobson, Captain and Mrs Edwards, Captain James, Lieutenant and Mrs Spencer, Mr and Mrs Macfarlane infant, and ayah, Mr and Mrs Sealy, Mr and Mrs Parker and infant, Mr and Mrs Harrison, Mr and Mrs Lalor, Mrs Gray, Mrs Lawson, two infants, and ayah, Mrs Bower, Mrs Susan Fyers, Mrs Street and child, Mrs J Peile, infant, and European female servant, Dr Playfair, Surgeon W Hayes, Messrs D Maclean for (Hongkong), Little (for Singapore), Morrison, Curtis, T B Curtis, Gough Helms, Gray, Nally, Cleworth, Thorold, Gain, Oldfield, Glover, FitzJames Stephen, C Peile, Whitworth, Sherwood, Mortican, D Munro, John Frank, John Cowper, W Lamb, G Peebles, C McKay, J Ewing, W F Street, J M Ovan, R Pollock, J Goodhead.

From Marseilles.—Colonel Bray, Colonel Reilly, Captain G F Henry and European man servant, Captain Cathcart, Mr and Mrs Turnbull, Messrs Finn, Hardcastle, Vigors, Marshall, junr, Maefie, Taikhadakar, Tippett, Algar, Forbes.

From Suez.—Marquis R de Bourbel, Hon'ble Mr Melville, Captain Drummond, Captain Storey, Rev J N Merk, Mr and Mrs Henfrey and European female servant, Miss Muller, Messrs Blascheck, Sigg, Lloyd, Negreponte (and native female servant), Green, and Lym; and Captain Tweedie's ayah. The following are employés of the P and O Company—Mrs Doig, Messrs J Tall, G White L Ward, A Harvey, J de Souza, A Fernandez, D L Rozario, Katano Dassa, G Fernandez, A Fernandez, J Rebello, Domingo Pinto, Domingo Mendes, E Barnes.

From Aden.—Colonel Morgan and native man servant, and Mr Cruikshank.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Nov. 12.)

BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE and the Holborn Viaduct have been opened by the Queen. Fissures have been discovered in some of the granite columns supporting the viaduct. No danger is apprehended, but the subject has been referred to three eminent engineers.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall, in which he reiterated that his Irish policy would be one of justice and conciliation.

Ten gentlemen are to be raised to the British peerage—Lords Southesk, Listowel, and Edward Howard, Mr. J. Fitzpatrick, Sir John Acton, Mr. C. R. M. Talbot Colonel Greville-Nugent, Mr. G. C. Glyn, Mr. T. Aga' Robartes, and Mr. Edward Ellice.

A funeral service has been celebrated in Westminster Abbey over Mr. Peabody, and the remains will be conveyed to the United States in one of her Majesty's ships of war.

The King of Italy has been seriously ill, but he is now recovering.

The Princess Margherita of Italy has given birth to a son—Victor Emmanuel Ferdinand, Prince of Naples.

Dissension still prevail in the Spanish Ministry as to the choice of a King. The King of Portugal is again mentioned.

A motion in the Prussian Chambers for disarmament was defeated by a large majority.

Mr. Ayrton has been re-elected for the Tower Hamlets, and made a Privy Councillor.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have elected Dr. Temple to the bishopric.

The Bishop of St. Asaph is about to resign the see on account of advanced age.

A contemplated duel between Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P., and The O'Donoghue has been prevented by mutual explanations.

The Fenian Amnesty Association of England recommend the people to abstain from the use of excisable articles till the convicts now in prison are released.

Mr. Law has been elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and Mr. W. R. Arthur Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie is the new Deputy Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards.

Colonel J. T. Walker, of the Royal (Bombay) Engineers, is appointed Officiating Surveyor-General of India.

The Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris has contracted for the new Turkish Loan of £12,000,000. It will be issued in 6 per cent. bonds.

The order has been given for the manufacture of the proposed submarine telegraph cable between Ceylon and Singapore.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: Francis M'Naghten, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service—Major-General H. L. Harris, Madras Retired List—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Standford, Bombay Retired List.

Miscellaneous: Sir Edward Conroy, Bart.—Baroness Windsor—Rear-Admiral Warden, C.B.—Admiral the Hon. John Gordon—M. Forçade.

ENGLISH PAPERS TO NOV. 13.

BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

[THROUGH OUR OWN AGENT.]

FURTHER GREAT DONATION BY MR. PEABODY.

REFLECTING on the munificent disposition of the late Mr. Peabody, as manifested in his unparalleled gifts, we asked on Thursday "Who knows whether George Peabody's last word of goodwill to our people has even yet been spoken?" The answer has not been long delayed. We now learn on good authority that Mr. Peabody has directed Sir Curtis Lampson and Mr. Charles Reed, his executors, to pay over to the trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund, for the erection of dwellings for the poor of London, the sum of £150,000, thereby making the whole amount given by him for this purpose £500,000. A great responsibility rests on those who have undertaken that these vast sums shall be put to the best use; but in any case the working population of London will revere the name of the man who wished them well, and gave half a million of money, the bulk of it in his own lifetime, to make life's burdens sit easier on them.—*Daily News*, Nov. 13.

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Nov. 13.)

In consequence of the probable changes due to the necessity of reduction in the establishment of the Army, no further appointments to the Staff will in all probability be made until after the meeting of Parliament.

The regimental colonelcy vacant by the death of the late General Coles has been bestowed upon Major-General Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B.

It is probable that Major-General M'Murdo, C.B., will succeed Major-General W. O'Grady Haly, C.B., whose period of divisional command in Bengal will expire next January.

The reports which have lately been rife, and have announced the abolition of adjutancies of battalions of Militia, are quite without foundation. It is by no means contemplated to reduce these important offices, although their duties may be somewhat extended. Every effort will, however, be made to prevent the sale and purchase of such offices.

Officers of Artillery complain, and, apparently not without cause, that, in the mimic actions lately introduced, their guns are captured by cavalry and infantry under circumstances which would be impracticable in real war. They say that their antagonists march up to the cannon's mouth with a total disregard of the fact that shot and shell would be vomited therefrom in real battle, and proceed to capture batteries which would be unapproachable if anything more deadly than smoke were discharged from their pieces. The cure for this, as for all the other evils of our manœuvres, is the introduction of the system of competent umpires such as exist in Continental Armies.

A charming instance of the manner in which the rules and custom of the service are manipulated under special circumstances was afforded by one of the announcements in Tuesday's *Gazette*. Captain and Brevet-Major C. M. MacGregor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, was on that day gazetted to be a brevet lieutenant-colonel. On turning to the dates of Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor's various promotions, we find that he was gazetted to be a captain and brevet-major on the same day, the 20th October 1868. Now, numbers of officers have retired from the levées of the military secretary, informed, in reply to their applications for promotion recommended while they were subalterns, that such a thing could never be allowed, and that no brevet can ever be given except for service performed by an officer while a captain. We know that Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor was a gallant officer as a subaltern, but he could not, of course, have received his majority for services performed in that rank, as the authorities declare that such a thing cannot be. It is extremely difficult to say why he received his majority; much more difficult is it to those unacquainted with such private matters to say why Major MacGregor became, last Tuesday, a lieutenant-colonel, and superseded hundreds and hundreds of officers under whose command he had previously served. We congratulate Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor on his promotion, and on his late matrimonial alliance, and cannot doubt that married life, so prosperously commenced, will be felicitous throughout. Nor do we grudge him his promotion; but it is most unfair that rules which are quoted to repel applicants should be so flagrantly set aside by the authorities in convenient instances.

We have reason to believe that some time ago Persia applied to the British Government for officers to reorganise and drill her army, and it is not improbable that England will accede to that request. We suppose the selection of these officers will rest with the Government of India, and sincerely hope they will bestow their patronage upon those men who are best suited to it. The qualifications of the officers required for this service must be of no ordinary standard; they should understand their profession, with some diplomatic talent, and well acquainted with the character, religion, and language of Mahomedans. We have heard that there is a field officer of a cavalry regiment at Aldershot who, some years ago, obtained from the Commander-in-Chief in India eighteen months' leave (without pay) for the purpose of travelling and studying the Urdoo and Persian languages, in both of which he has taken degrees of high proficiency at the college of Calcutta. Subsequently he was employed on the Cabul frontier of India, and served in the Punjab Irregular Force, where he had an opportunity of improving his knowledge in the Persian language, and of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the character and customs of Persians and Afghans. Personally we do not know this officer; but, from facts which have come to our knowledge, he possesses the highest qualifications for an appointment in Persia, and, in bringing him to notice, we are only doing justice to a man who has laboured hard to acquire a language seldom studied. The Government, in selecting him, will not only avail themselves of the services of such an officer, but will also give encouragement to others going to India to acquire a knowledge of Eastern languages.

OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ISMAILIA, FRIDAY, Nov. 19.

A FRESH wind from the north-west, blowing right on shore, sprung up last Saturday night, and changed all the plans of the gentlemen who had intended going round from Alexandria to Port Said in small boats. Mr. Pender and most of his friends took refuge on board the Delta, leaving the Hawk to find her way along the coast in charge of the crew alone; and others of us, who had meditated deserting the general body of guests, thought it more prudent to go on board one of the two fine steamers the Viceroy had specially set apart for us. Wherever a noble lord leads, the majority of Englishmen are sure to follow; and, as it was understood that the Mas'r, the larger of the two steamers, would have Lord Dudley and Lord Houghton among its passengers, as well as the English Consul-General in Egypt, there was of course an excessive demand for berths on board that ship. Some of us, seeing this, thought we were sure to be more comfortable on board the Fazoum, a paddle-wheel English-built steamer of about 2,000 tons, and with only 14 feet draught of water, and that besides we should be sure of going through the canal in her instead of having to change boats again at Port Said. We therefore went on board her on Sunday morning, and got good berths long before the stragglers who could not find room in the Mas'r came to see if they could be taken in the Fazoum. Among the latest arrivals was Dr. W. H. Russell, who was put into a cabin with three other passengers, and had by no means a good time of it. We soon found that we had made a wise choice of a ship, for it turned out that the Mas'r would not run the risk of crossing the bar at Alexandria in bad weather with her heavy draught of water (about 19 feet), and that she would not sail before Monday morning. The Fazoum started on Sunday afternoon about four o'clock. Not long before, the Empress Eugenie had driven down and embarked on board the Aigle, intending to remain in the harbour till the next day, and then set sail so as to arrive at Port Said this morning at daybreak. She had reached Alexandria by train from Cairo early in the morning, and driven to the French Consulate, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. There Her Majesty only stayed about half an hour to hold a reception of French residents, and she afterwards took a short drive through the town. I had a very good view of her while she was passing through the square. She wore a yellow bonnet, and a black lace shawl over a yellow silk dress, and looked in very good spirits, bowing continually on either side to the crowd, who however only honoured her with a curious stare, and did not even attempt to raise a cheer, though there must have been a good many Frenchmen amongst them.

Our exultation at the lucky choice we had made of a ship was checked when we got outside, and found our ship tossing and rolling heavily in a rough sea. We had an hour or two of very unpleasant voyaging, and, not placing much faith in the Arab captain, we rejoiced that the moon gave him light enough to follow steadily in the course of the Messageries Imperiales steamer Europe, also on her way to Port Said. When daybreak came, the wind moderated and our swift steamer soon passed the Europe. We sighted Damietta about 8 o'clock, and soon after eleven came in view of the jetties and lighthouse and shipping of Port Said. As we approached the entrance to the roadstead we came up to the British iron-clad squadron, consisting of the Lord Warden, the Prince Consort, the Bellerophon, Caledonia, and Royal Oak, all lying outside, and were surprised they should have chosen an anchorage so far from the roadstead. But the fact was that what might have been a very serious mischance had befallen two ships of the squadron—the Prince Consort and Royal Oak having both run aground.

The accident, I learnt afterwards from one of the officers of the fleet, happened in this way. The squadron were standing in, in close order, the Royal Oak leading; the Admiral's orders being that the ships should get as near the port as possible before anchoring. It is customary for the leading ship to give warning to the rest by means of a steam ball when they should slacken speed; but the Royal Oak ran aground so suddenly that the ball could not be put down in time to prevent the Prince Consort from running into her, smashing her boats, damaging the rigging, and absolutely impelling the huge hull forward in the water a distance of twenty yards. On getting clear she went aground herself. The other ships were stopped in time; and the Admiral at once had the boats of the fleet out, and set to work at lightening the Prince Consort to get her off first. The accident happened on Monday morning, and so well did the officers and men work that the Prince Consort was afloat before night and the Royal Oak early next morning. The latter ship had sunk seven feet into the mud, but neither sustained any serious injury. The immediate cause of the disaster was that the fleet had no pilots on board; but they were steering by a recent French chart, in which the shoal the vessels struck on is not laid down, and it is supposed that the mud bank is of recent formation, and is composed of the silt dredged out of Port Said. It is very vexatious that such a blunder should have been made; but our sailors had the satisfaction of showing the foreigners here how Englishmen can work to repair an error, for every one predicted that the ships would never be got off at all. The Admiral was indefatigable, personally superintending all the arrangements and taking no sleep till the ships were safe. The original mistake was to send such heavy iron-clads here at all. After showing the utmost indifference to the enterprise during its whole progress, it was running to the other extreme for the English Government to send heavy men-of-war drawing from 27 to 30 feet of water to take part in the festivities attendant on the completion of a canal which M. de Lesseps himself only warrants to contain 26 feet. The French have acted much more wisely, sending only wooden ships-of-war which they can afford to lose, and the two Italian iron-clads which came over have never approached the port, but are lying out at sea two or three miles beyond the English fleet.

We steamed past the squadron, and attempted to go in at once, but were ordered by the captain of the port to lie outside, while to our unmitigated disgust the Frenchman ran in and took up his berth without opposition. We heard the thunder of salutes in the harbour, and it was provoking to be kept outside when so much of great interest might be going on. But, after waiting an hour, we got permission to proceed, and steamed through the roadstead, which was lined on either hand with numerous men-of-war and a few merchant ships of various countries, all gaily dressed with flags. We went right on, till we were close to the entrance of the canal at the further extremity of the port, and first took up a berth which was meant for the French Emperor's yacht, the Aigle, alongside the Mahroussée, the Viceroy's favourite yacht, which has the reputation of being the swiftest, and is, I should think, one of the most beautiful afloat. A silken ensign with the crescent and star was hoisted at the stern, and at the main the imperial standard of Austria. The Emperor had just arrived, and was standing on the bridge of the viceregal steamer, talking with the Khedive, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen stood around. The band, just after we had passed, struck up "God save the Queen" in honour of the English Ambassador from Constantinople (Mr. Elliot), who had also just come in on board the Psyche, and proceeded to the Mahroussée to pay a visit of ceremony to the Viceroy. A fresh berth having been assigned us on the opposite side of the roadstead, where we were stationed between a Swedish and a North German man-of-war, we all gladly went ashore. Port Said has grown considerably since I visited it in May last.

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The streets are still sandheaps in which you sink over the ankles at every step, and the place is as unwholesome as ever; but some substantial-looking houses have been built, especially in the Place Lesseps—the square at the end of the avenue leading from the pier; a fine lighthouse, built entirely of concrete, has superseded the ricketty wooden building that did duty for it till lately, and, with its general meanness disguised by flags and paper lanterns and arches of painted canvas, the whole place had an air of picturesque liveliness quite inconsistent with its ordinary appearance. We walked about to see the shore, and on reaching the seashore, where a bank of sand, more than half a mile wide, extends along the shore and forms a frontage to the Mediterranean, we found some elegant pavilions standing in the midst of a salt-water marsh. The sea had flooded the sands the day before, and hundreds of labourers were now busily engaged in constructing an embankment, so that the great personages might be able to proceed dryshod next day to attend the religious ceremony with which the canal was to be inaugurated. There was not much else of interest to see till the evening, when the town and shipping were splendidly lighted up. The Viceroy gave a ball on board the Mahroussée, to which a few favoured guests were invited. Late in the evening a party of us rowed round the yacht and up the harbour, and the lights, the music, and the still water reminded one of a carnival at Venice, though it was only necessary to look to the shore to mark the contrast between the rude structures of Port Said and the marble palaces of the Queen of the Adriatic. Perhaps, however, the fishermen who first took refuge in the Venetian marshes, and founded the city which was destined to reach such a height of power and splendour, had at first as miserable habitations as can now be found at Port Said.

Tuesday, the 16th, was a day of salutes. At daybreak we were aroused by a broadside from the Prussian on our left, which was immediately replied to with equal vigour by the Swede on our right, and for hours we experienced some of the annoyances, without the terrors, of a bombardment. At the meeting of the Allied sovereigns in London in 1814 I suppose there may have been a similar expenditure of powder, but here it was concentrated in such a small space, that the effect must have been tenfold more deafening. The Crown Prince of Prussia was the first arrival, and received a royal salute from each man-of-war, and hearty cheers from the crews who manned the yards of the numerous Prussian ships in the harbour. About eight o'clock we descried the Aigle outside near the anchorage of the English ships. The French imperial, yacht sailed right round our squadron, the whole fleet saluting her, and then steamed slowly on followed by a procession of steamers, including the Mas'r and the Delta, which had come from Alexandria during the night. The progress of the yacht was obscured by the smoke for some distance, but a light breeze springing up lifted it away, and the Aigle came again into view a few hundred yards from us, with the Empress and her ladies standing on the upper deck and gazing with admiration on the scene. The Khedive left his own yacht as the Aigle drew near, and rowed past her in his barge, proceeding some distance further to return at once the visit of the Crown Prince, who had been to the Mahroussée on his arrival. The Aigle meanwhile went on, and, as she passed close to our bow, the English on board—aided with right goodwill by the Americans, and especially by a big Californian, who had been lecturing us a minute or two before on our sins in refusing to settle the Alabama claims, and protesting that, while he loved and honoured England above all countries, we had behaved very badly in that business,—took the opportunity of giving her a specimen of a real British cheer. Her Majesty came forward and honoured us with a gracious salutation. She wore an unmistakeable black velvet pork-pie hat with a blue veil, and a long white cashmere shawl, which prevented us from seeing what dress she had on. By the time the Aigle had been moored in her berth the Khedive had come back, and he at once went on board and remained for ten minutes, during which interval we had rest from saluting. Nothing else of importance occurred during the morning, and at 2 o'clock we all went ashore for the grand ceremony of the day.

A roadway of planks had been constructed from the landing-place to the pavilions, and was lined along its whole length with Egyptian infantry. The field artillery were stationed far out on the sands, close to the seashore. The pavilions were three in number, one containing seats for the Khedive and the Imperial and Royal guests and their immediate attendants; another, an altar dressed according to the regulations of the Catholic Church; and the third, a pulpit for the Mussulman high priest. They were all built of wood, prettily carved, and adorned with tropical plants and flowers and the flags of all nations. All the masts at the four corners of each pavilion were surmounted with the gilt crescent, but in front of the Christian sanctuary was a shield bearing the cross of Jerusalem. The Moslem pulpit of course faced Eastwards, looking towards Mecca, and the grand pavilion for the visitors fronted both the others, so as to allow every one to choose impartially between Christianity and Islam. Englishmen are perhaps too ready to speak contemptuously of the French tendency to give a theatrical tone to all their public ceremonies. A thorough Protestant would scorn to take part in a prayer meeting conducted by the priests of religions which for centuries have been bitterly antagonistic to one another. He would refuse to believe that there could be any real devotional feeling in services performed by men who, if they were sincere, would be compelled to curse instead of blessing one another. But the French, whether out of policy or from a spirit of charity, have always acted on Mr. Bright's opinion, that good men everywhere are of the same religion. Napoleon, it will be remembered, tried to conciliate the Egyptians by declaring (what was no doubt perfectly true) that he was at heart as much a Mahommedan as a Christian; and the French of our own day, who have nearly realized his dream of making Egypt a French colony, treat with equal philosophy the claims of rival creeds. But, whatever might be our private opinions of the worth of the solemn act of reconciliation between the priest of Christianity and the disciples of "the false prophet," we could not but feel grateful to the Viceroy for giving us the opportunity of witnessing so unique and splendid a spectacle.

Before three o'clock, the hour fixed for the arrival of the Viceroy, the whole population of the town and the shipping was out on the sands, and had filled the enclosure round the pavilions, and even invaded the places held sacred for illustrious strangers. The first arrivals whose landing was saluted by the clash of barbaric music and the firing of guns were the heir apparent of Egypt, with the Princess of Holland on his arm. It is a walk of fully half a mile from the landing-place to the pavilions, and each new comer had to run the gauntlet through a double row of curious sight-seers. After an interval that seemed tedious to most persons in the crowd, who had come out rather to catch a glimpse of the French Empress than for any more serious purpose, another salute announced that the Viceroy and the representatives of the principal Continental States were on shore. The Empress took the arm of the Emperor of Austria, and the Khedive and Crown Prince of Prussia walked on either hand. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia and the young Prince of Holland accompanied them, and a brilliant staff of French, Prussian, Russian, Austrian, and Egyptian officers, all in uniform and decorations, followed in procession. There was much cheering all along the line for the Empress, and the Kaiser was also warmly welcomed, there being a good many Austrian subjects here. I heard a chance cheer raised for the Crown Prince, who stalked along with a half-contemptuous look on his face, appearing to be greatly bored with the whole business, and to wish himself somewhere else. His fine manly face and form were conspicuous above all the others. He was far the most kingly-looking man there; and, dressed in the handsome but not too gay uniform of the Prussian Guard, his figure presented a strange contrast to that of his new friend, the Emperor of Austria, whose natural weakness of expression is exaggerated by the great plume of green feathers and the dainty white uniform, that seems better fitted for the mimic contests of the stage than for real warfare. The Khedive looked stout and sleepy, and no doubt he was wearied out with the fatigues of the last few days. As for the Empress, one is wont to suppose that the eulogies lavished upon her are as a matter of course somewhat too highly coloured; but anyone who saw her on Tuesday must have been hard to please if he was not delighted with her womanly grace and beauty. Her Majesty was very simply attired in a lavender silk walking dress with a wide kerchief—*not* a ruffle—of white point lace round her neck. She wore a black hat, not very high, with a black feather, a black spotted voil hanging down over her face, and a black lace fall at the back. It was noticed that she had no jewellery on, not even a pair of earrings, except a locket tied round the neck by a bit of black ribbon. The platform, by the time the Empress had arrived, was crowded with distinguished men from all nations of Europe, America, and the East. I will only attempt to mention a few names. First, of course, comes that of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the real hero of the day's proceedings. M. de Lesseps is sixty-four years of age, but he looks a hale stalwart man. Every one is by this time familiar with his portrait, and the photographs I have seen do justice to his handsome face, though they cannot express the singularly engaging manner which has materially aided him in gaining converts to his faith in the Suez Canal, and in carrying out successfully a project that twenty years ago was spoken of only to be laughed at. The English Ambassador and Mrs. Elliot, the Admiral (Sir A. Milne) and Lady Milne, Colonel Stanton (the English Consul-General), the Vice-consul, and several military officers who had come out on their own account, were all present in uniform. But, with the exception of the Admiral, hardly any officers of our fleet were to be seen, and complaints are made that no one took the trouble to send word to the squadron of what would be done on shore, or to intimate to them that they would be expected to take part in a full-dress ceremonial. I do not know whose business it is to look after such matters; but it strikes one that, if the Admiralty sent a fleet here, it was the duty of our consular authorities in Egypt to see that the navy was properly represented on all public occasions here. The Ambassador is very amiable and obliging, and Colonel Stanton has, I know, in several instances gone out of the way to help some of our countrymen who had not received invitations to see all that is going on; but somehow the British have cut a very contemptible figure throughout. In attendance on the Emperor of Austria was M. Von Beust. All the consulates were of course fully represented; and an American gentleman with us took care to point out Governor Banks as the most remarkable of his countrymen present. The priests mustered in great force—Greeks, Armenians, Roman Catholics, and Mahomedans—and it was a pleasure to see them all looking charitable and good tempered, instead of scowling at one another from opposite pulpits.

The Empress took a chair in the middle of the raised platform, the Khedive sitting on her right with the Princess of Holland next to him, and the Emperor of Austria and the Crown Prince on her left. Then, silence having been obtained, all eyes were turned to the Mussulman pavilion, where a venerable priest with a flowing white beard was seen (for he could not be heard in the large Kiosque) reading a prayer to Allah to bestow a blessing on the multitude assembled there and on the enterprise they had come to dedicate to the service of mankind. This part of the ceremony was very brief, but the scene was a striking and instructive one, and a historical painter in search of a subject for a picture might do worse than select that of the Moslem priest praying Heaven to bless and protect the Christian sovereigns of Europe. The Mussulman having concluded, the Archbishop of Jerusalem, in full robes, ascended the steps of the high altar in the Christian Kiosque, and with the attending priests said mass. This over, the Archbishop retired, and a handsome priest, clothed in purple, whom we afterwards discovered to be Monsignor Bauer, the Empress's confessor, came forward, and, standing a few steps below the altar, proceeded to deliver an eloquent discourse, or *éloge*, on the Suez Canal, M. de Lesseps, the Viceroy, the Empress, and all the illustrious visitors present. Master of a fine voice, and skilled to use the fluent and graceful rhetoric of the French pulpit, the orator made a very felicitous speech, composed necessarily for the most part of commonplaces, and it is only a pity he had not a more enthusiastic audience; but most of them were so much taken up with staring at the great people on the platform that they had no time to attend to anything else. Monsignor Bauer first described the nature of the work just finished in Egypt—a work derided but a short time ago as impossible, and now (pointing to it) "magnifique, grandiose, achevè." Then there followed a good deal about the advantages of commerce, and a repetition of the familiar sentiment that the canal, which the orator of course spoke of as the greatest thing that had been done since Columbus discovered America—would convey not only wealth but ideas and intelligence from the splendid East to the marvellous West, and from the marvellous West back again to the splendid East. M. de Lesseps (the mention of whose name elicited the only cheer, and that a feeble one, that broke the uniformity of the discourse) was deservedly praised for his energy and perseverance, and described as one who had written upon the sand a name which nevertheless would endure for ever. The Viceroy received much commendation for having encouraged M. de Lesseps in face of many difficulties; and further the orator, speaking in the name of Christianity, thanked His Highness (whom he styled Monseigneur) for the benevolent protection extended by him to all classes of Christians in his dominions. The Empress was next addressed, and complimented on representing the goodwill of France and Europe towards humanity in general. The Emperor of Austria was congratulated on his sagacity in coming to witness the marriage of the Adriatic with the Indian Ocean. The special compliment paid to the Crown Prince escaped me; but I heard every word of an eloquent peroration, in which Monsignor Bauer called upon Providence to bestow its benediction on all nations, and to allow the blessings of prosperity, peace, and civilization to flow continually from the West to the East and from the East to the West, to the advancement of the welfare of the human race. This speech concluded the ceremonies of the day, though I think most of us would have been better pleased if M. de Lesseps himself had said a few words. But perhaps he acts more prudently in waiting till the passage of the canal by big ships has been completed. In the midst of all these fêtes one is apt to forget that the canal is still on its trial.

The Empress and the others all went away as soon as the *éloge* had been pronounced, and there was much cheering for them on their way back to the landing-place. No doubt, they were most of them glad of a rest; but the Khedive was bound to go on to Ismailia to prepare for the reception of his guests there, and he started at 5 o'clock in the evening in a small steam barge, it being now decided that his own yacht is too long (400 feet) to run the risk of going through. The Latif, one of the Viceroy's steamers, drawing about ten feet of water, also went up, but a terrible rumour reached us late in the evening that she had run aground and stuck hard and fast near Kantara, just beyond the other end of Lake Menzaleh. The rumour did us good in one way, by driving away from us a number of guests who had proposed taking up their quarters in our ship, on finding when they reached Port Said how well we were treated. But a few days' residence in Egypt has convinced us that the safest course is to believe nothing one hears, and we stayed on tranquilly, hoping that we should still make the passage in the Fazoum. There was a fine display of fireworks in the evening, and the town and shipping were again illuminated. The French have had the happy idea of erecting two fine obelisks, one on either bank, to mark the opening of the canal, and, as the illuminations were principally at that end of the port, we could almost fancy that we were anchored in some port of old Egypt instead of a roadstead that is the creation of yesterday.

Wednesday morning, the eventful day so long looked forward to, broke bright and clear, with a pleasant fresh breeze blowing; and we were all on deck at an early hour, hoping to go forward among the first vessels. The Aigle, with the French Empress on board, started punctually at 8 o'clock, and was followed in regular order by the ships mentioned in the following list, none of which, it should be noted, draw more than 13 feet of water:—

1. Aigle, French Imperial yacht.
2. Graef, Austrian Imperial yacht.
3. Prussian frigate, with the Crown Prince onboarrd.
4. Swedish yacht, with Prince Oscar of Sweden on board.
5. Russian war ship, with Grand Duke Michael on board.
6. Russian Admiral's ship.
7. Dutch gunboat, with Prince and Princess of Orange.
8. Psyche, English despatch boat, with the Ambassador from Constantinople.
9. Swedish vessel.
10. Péluse, one of the Messageries Imperiales steamers.
11. Rapid, English gunboat.
12. Another Messageries steamer.
13. Vulcan, Austrian war ship.
14. Forbin, French gunboat.
15. Another Frenchman.
16. Tug steamer, conveying.
17. Cambria, English yacht, with her owner, Mr. Ashbury, on board.
18. Dido, one of the English telegraph steamers.
19. English steam-yacht.
20. Tonareg, a Swede.
21. The Newport, Royal Navy surveying ship.
22. Thabor (of the Messageries Imperiales service).
23. Pluto, Austrian Lloyd's steamer.
24. Hawk, English steamer, carrying to Suez the shore end of the British Indian Telegraph.
25. Russian merchant ship.
26. Europe (Messageries Imperiales).
27. Lynx, English steamer.
28. Principe Tomaso (Società Adriatico Orientale), Italian.
29. Principe Oddone (Società Adriatico Orientale), Italian.
30. Principe Amadeo, Italian steamer.
31. Austrian steamer.
32. Scilla, Italian frigate.
33. America, Austrian Lloyd's.
34. Chabin, Egyptian Government steamer.
35. Fazoum, ditto

I cannot yet give the names of the ships that followed us, but hope to complete the list before closing this letter. You will observe that these are all steamers of considerable size and tonnage, and, if they go right through to Suez, no doubt it will be said that the success of the canal has been triumphantly established. But every ship in the procession has been specially unloaded to enable them to make the voyage in safety, and the result of the experiment of the opening day can by no means enable us to come to the conclusion that the canal is yet suited for navigation by large merchant steamers. Our own experience in the Fazoum of the capabilities of the canal was not wholly satisfactory. We started at two o'clock in the afternoon, having passed the morning pleasantly enough in watching one ship after another leave her berth and take her place in the line. We could, with the aid of a good glass, watch their progress for several miles along that portion of the canal which passes through Lake Menzaleh, and our hopes of getting to Ismailia before nightfall rose as we saw that the procession maintained an unbroken and orderly movement, steaming slowly up the canal at a steady pace without hindrance or interruption. At last orders came for us to get ready, and we were soon in the canal, not sorry to leave Port Said behind us. We went on at a good rate of speed, some times as much as six or seven knots an hour, though the slow progress of the ship immediately preceding the Fazoum compelled us now and then to slacken speed. Nothing untoward happened to delay our voyage till after we had passed Kantara, the half way station to Ismailia. The channel was clearly marked out, and the course so straight that it seemed as if a child might steer the ship. Nevertheless, we came upon the Latif aground near Kantara, and, soon after passing that place, while a number of us were chatting on the paddle-box, we saw the bow of the steamer suddenly turned in to the left bank, and in another minute were brought up suddenly with a severe shock that nearly threw us all over. Whoever knows the habits of the Egyptians will readily imagine what an outcry was immediately raised by the officers and crew; but what is less easily accounted for, many of the passengers behaved very foolishly, shouting and talking till it became almost impossible for the captain to make the helmsman understand his orders. A boat was sent out with a cable to the right bank of the canal to assist in pulling the ship's head round; the engines were reversed and we steamed hard astern, and after about half an hour's delay we were off again. But, as we had by this time reached the narrow part of the canal, where it is only about 180 feet across, or not much more than the full length of our ship, we ran great risk of getting the stern of the steamer ashore on the opposite bank; and it was only after two or three attempts that we finally succeeded in resuming our voyage. After this we went on more carefully, but every now and then we felt the peculiar motion caused by a ship bumping along through soft mud or sand.—The canal widens as it passes through Lake Ballah, but afterwards contracts again towards the station of El Ferdané, where for the first time the banks on either hand are composed not merely of the soil dredged out of the bed of the canal, but of high slopes of sand through which a cutting has been made to near the opening of Lake Timsah. This is one of the most unsatisfactory portions of the whole work. The banks rise at one point to the height of 54 feet, and it is evident at a glance that the dredging has not been nearly completed, though the dredges had all been removed. Banks of sand are visible here and there outside the staked limits of the channel, and all along the shore there are signs that the sand has been falling in, partly through the action of the wind, partly through the passage of men and animals along the narrow towing-path. In places the high banks are perfectly honeycombed near the surface of the water. In this long strait—which, to make matters worse, terminates in a very awkward curve at El Guisr—we came close up to the ship before us, and received orders to anchor fore and aft, as only the leading vessels of the procession had yet passed through into Lake Timsah. This was about 9 o'clock in the evening, and in the light of the full moon we could, if the way had been clear, have gone on as quickly as in the daylight. But the traffic was too great for the resources of the canal, and so we were condemned to remain stationary from Wednesday night till Thursday morning, with ships in front and behind us, and the rockets from Ismailia, thrown up to celebrate the arrival of the Empress of the French, tantalizing us in the distance. It was very provoking; but after all we have not come here to see fireworks, but to learn whether the canal will serve the purpose for which it has been made; and what better practical illustration could we have wished for of the difficulties that still beset the enterprise than was afforded by this miserable ending to the glorious promise of the opening day? An English engineer on board took soundings after we had anchored, and found the depth of water to be 25 feet. He had previously taken soundings about two miles from the entrance in Lake Menzaleh, and at that point there were only 21 feet 4 inches. After we had stopped it was ascertained that one of our paddle-wheels had been greatly damaged, and we were said to have been churning up the mud alongside all the way. But it seems fairer to ascribe the injury done to the paddle to the work done in getting the steamer off when she ran aground. Our experience, however, up to this point (and it must be remembered that the section of the canal from Port Said to Ismailia has long been open, and is far further advanced than that from Ismailia to Suez) certainly warrants these conclusions:—

That paddle-wheel steamers cannot be used for the navigation. When we were going fast (say 6 miles an hour) the wash from our steamer raised a wave nearly three feet high, and, if a paddle ship touch ever so slightly, the paddles are likely to be damaged in getting her off the sloping banks of the canal below the surface of the water.

The canal is suited, therefore, only for screw steamers, and of all the steamers which made the passage on the opening day not one was loaded or drew more than 13 feet of water. They were in reality pleasure-boats, and proofs are still needed that great steamers carrying merchandise and drawing about 20 feet can proceed even as far as Ismailia. Even for passengers, though the novelty of the journey may make a first voyage attractive, the transit will usually be extremely tedious and uninteresting.

If the depth of water be sufficient for large merchant ships, the narrowness of the canal at some parts renders it very improbable that the navigation can be kept up regularly for any length of time. If one of the 34 ships in front of us had stuck near El Guisr, there would have been no room to pass her, and the navigation might have been stopped for days or even for weeks.

The practicability of a ship canal between the two seas has been established, but such a canal as is needed to be the highway for the interchange of commerce between the East and the West has not yet been made. It can only be constructed by very costly excavation and dredging; for, now the waters of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean have been flowing in for several months, the level cannot be further raised by letting in a supply of water from any source.

The questions, then, still left unsolved are these: Can money be found to make the canal really practicable for mercantile steamers? And, if not, will our merchants trust their goods to a way of communication so precarious that it might be closed at any moment by an accident to a single ship? Further, if the merchants are willing to send their goods, can our shipowners build ships of sufficient carrying capacity to convey them profitably, and at the same time of light enough draught and handy enough in length and width to convey them surely through the canal? If these latter questions can be answered in the affirmative, there remains no doubt as to the success of the canal. If, however, mercantile men declare that a few more millions must be spent in widening and dredging the channel from Port Said to Suez, can they also tell whence the money is to come from to complete the work? Will the nations of Europe, after exhausting the commonplaces of all languages in mutual felicitations, give a substantial proof of their sincerity by levying a fresh tax on themselves to open a direct highway for ships through the Isthmus of Suez? If not, it may be doubted whether the patience of French and Egyptian shareholders has not been already exhausted.

After lying all night near El Guisr, our captain received instructions early this morning to weigh anchor and go on to Ismailia. The morning is always the pleasantest time in the land of Egypt, and we were a tolerably cheerful company on board as we steamed on past the bend in the canal, rounded the cape on which the Viceroy's chalet stands, where the Prince of Wales stayed when he visited the canal, and entered the long-desired haven of Lake Timsah. Any one who has experienced the agreeable sensation of coming out of the stifling atmosphere of a railway tunnel into the fresh pure air will understand the sort of relief we felt on emerging from the canal and getting elbow-room for our ship in the open sparkling waters of the lake. Port Said is such an out-of-the-way place, so shut off from communication except by sea with all the rest of the world, that it would have been a dismal fate to stay there for many days. But at Ismailia one feels that he has again touched the outskirts of civilization. The town is a wholesome pretty-looking place, situated on a gentle slope on the shore of the lake as it bends round to the right of the voyager arriving from Port Said. The fresh water canal here flows round in front of the town on a curve nearly parallel to the line of the shore, and issues into the lake below the Viceroy's chalet. Ismailia is the favourite residence of M. de Lesseps and the chief officers of the Canal Company, and it contains a few imposing buildings—such as the Governor's palace and the hotel, and the new railway station, besides some charming villas with gardens that are always kept fresh and gay with flowers. Down the Victoria Avenue to the landing-place, and along the line of the fresh water canal some trees have been planted, and the sight of a little vegetation relieves the eye wearied with the monotony of gazing for twelve hours on nothing but banks of sand. The lake is circular in form and surrounded by low sand-hills, except where the town lies, and there is ample room for a large fleet of merchantmen to lie here. It is a far better port than the confined roadstead of Port Said. We sailed in, took up our berth near the pier, and dropped anchor exactly at 10 o'clock, having thus taken altogether eighteen hours on the voyage. Every ship in the harbour and all the public buildings were gay with flags, a handsome triumphal arch spanned the road just beyond the pier, swarms of people were moving busily about along the roads and among the white tents that covered all the slopes from the shore to the fresh water canal, and all looked so bright and joyous that one might almost imagine the Canal Company had fulfilled all its promises to Egypt and mankind, and so many pleasant impressions thronged upon the mind that one felt a little ashamed of having any doubts about the matter. About a dozen ships came in on Thursday after we arrived, and the Delta and larger steamers did not get in till this morning. Several of the ships stuck on the road, but all were got off again without damage.

I subjoin a list of the soundings taken for Mr. Pender on board the Hawk, which draws some thirteen feet of water, and is engaged in trying the canal to see whether the shore end of the Indian cable can be sent out this way.

Nov. 17 and 18.—Soundings taken on Board S. S Hawk from Port Said to Lake Timsah, Suez Canal.

Port side. Feet.	Starboard side. Feet.	
25½	16½	(Entrance.)
25½	16½	
28½	16½	
27	16½	
28	27	From Entrance to Kantara.
26½	26½	
25½	25	
27	25	
27	28	
28	26	
25	29	
24	28½	
25	26	
24	28	
25	26	
24	28	
24	23½	
27	23½	
27	24	
29	23½	
28	23½	
27½	23½	
29	23	
29	24	
27	22	
26	21	
26	23	
26	21	
27	23	
17	27	
28	28½	
28	28	
29½	29½	
25	16½	
25	29	
27	27	
26	26	
29	29	
27	27	Abreast of Kantara.
25	25	
26	26	
24½	25	
30	30	
25	25	From Kantara to Lake Timsah.
29	29	
26½	26	
24	24	
14	25 *	
13	25	
22	25	
24	26	
30	30	
18	18	

* Too close to bank.

Lake Timsah varying from 19 to 23 feet.

These soundings are, you will see, eminently favourable as regards the depth of the canal except just at the entrance to the canal, and they are substantially confirmed by the soundings taken on board H. M. S. Newport. They do not, however, obviate in any way the objections taken to the narrowness of the canal, though they show that a good depth of water has been obtained in mid-channel.

The rumours we had heard on board that there would be another grand ceremony, possibly religious, yesterday afternoon, were happily unfounded. We landed just in time to see the great personages come ashore from their respective steamers in which they had stayed all night, and go off in carriages and fours with the Khedive to his new palace, which has been run up here not quite so quickly as Alladdin's, but is, we are informed, the work of only three months, from foundation stone to roof. The *cortège* passed along the avenue from the pier under a handsome triumphal arch inscribed with the initials I. K. (Ismael Khedive,) honour being done here to the Pasha rather than to the Empress, because Ismailia may be regarded as a French town lying within the Pasha's dominions, and owes everything to His Highness's good will. The road was lined with infantry as far as the fresh water canal, the esplanade of sand on the right, between the canal and the lake, being dotted with white tents and groups of Arabs and Bedouins armed with all sorts of weapons, and mounted on camels and horses, which they never allowed to rest for a moment, but incessantly urged to a gallop backwards and forwards over the plain. From the drawbridge across the canal the guarding of the road was taken up by the regular cavalry, one regiment of lancers mounted on white Arabs and another carrying long carbines on bays. They appeared excellently horsed, but their arms are not of the newest model. Passing over the drawbridge, the carriages turned to the right along the Quai Mehemet Ali, a wide boulevard, with the private residences of the principal people on one side, a double roadway, two rows of trees planted down it, and the fresh water canal bounding it on the side towards the lake. Here is the pretty villa which M. de Lesseps has built for his private use, the residence of MMs. Borel and Lavallay, the contractors, the house of the Egyptian Governor of Ismailia, and the Viceroy's palace. Sand is everywhere, but not in such uniform abundance and monotony as at Port Said. The fresh water obtained from the Nile fertilizes the soil, but is too precious to be used except in choice gardens and public places, and it was a pleasure to see something natural and fresh in colour to vary the artificial (though always artistic) preparations made to celebrate the festivities with fitting splendour. The boundary wall of M. de Lesseps's house was covered with creepers, and every building was bright with flowers. The best public gardens in the town are those in the Place Champollion and at the water-works, where the supply of water is pumped for Port Said, and the former was especially gay yesterday with evergreen arches and brilliant parterres.

The Empress descended at M. de Lesseps's, but while a number of people were waiting there at one door in hopes of being received by her, she went quietly out by a side entrance, mounted a camel, and rode off along the Quai, past the soldiers' camp. She was not long away, but getting down at the palace, she entered a pony chaise with the Emperor of Austria by her side, and was driven along the principal streets. The Empress wore an enormous straw hat with a long veil, and was dressed as simply as possible. She drove up the main street, inhabited mainly by Austrian subjects, and now named the Avenue François Joseph. The shopkeepers had attested their loyalty to the Emperor and King by erecting a triumphal arch in his special honour. The Crown Prince gets very little attention from the multitude, while the Emperor is decidedly popular. The Empress makes a good deal of Francis Joseph and is always chatting and laughing with him when they are together, while the Crown Prince is left out in the cold, or condemned to talk with the Princess of Holland, who is not quite so agreeable as Her Imperial Majesty of France. In one side street there was a strip of coloured cloth stretched across the road with the inscription "Vive le Prince de Prusse," but this was a sorry thing to have come so far for.

The rest of the afternoon we spent in roaming about the town, whose streets yesterday were as thronged as a Parisian boulevard, and with a far more medley and picturesque population. Some visitors went to see the Bedouins practise their feats of horsemanship, others drank coffee in Arab tents (some of them being hospitably entertained by the old Uleemah who prayed before the Khedive at Port Said); others admired the new buildings (of which the railway station is the finest) or stood looking over the lake, where forty-seven large ships were now lying at anchor, all dressed out with flags, and with the boats continually passing to and fro, giving an air of animation and bustle to the scene, which reminded one that it is European—or should we say French—energy and wealth which have rescued Ismailia from the wilderness and created a great sea port in the midst of the desert. There is no climate like that of Egypt for open air shows; and words cannot do justice to the fairy spectacle the whole town and harbour, adorned with French taste and Oriental magnificence, presented to the view, even in the day-time.

At night, the glories of Ismailia culminated in a ball given in the Viceroy's new palace. This is a large quadrangular building, with fine spacious rooms, remarkable for a profusion of the most costly upholstery—mirrors, gilding, and velvet. The workmen have only succeeded in getting the house ready in time for the ball, and the upper rooms are not yet furnished. A great space of sand at the back of the building had been covered in with boards and converted into a supper room capable of seating nearly a thousand people at once. It was said that five thousand invitations had been issued for the ball. Certainly there must have been between two and three thousand people present, two-thirds at least being men, and the crush and the heat were fearful. The only tolerably cool place in the palace was the entrance hall, where the Viceroy waited to receive his guests. It is a pity His Highness has not an efficient master of the ceremonies to keep some sort of order on these occasions. The guests crowded round him without distinction of rank and some pushed past him when they came in without recognizing him. There was a little confusion too when the principal guests arrived. The Crown Prince came first, the Princess of Holland next, and they were left standing in the hall while the Khedive hurried out to receive the Emperor of Austria. The descendants of Frederick the Great are not famed for good temper, and the Crown Prince stood tapping the floor with his foot, and at last went up to the Princess and said loudly, in German, "We had better wait here, as there is no private room for the ladies." It did not add to his amiability that the Khedive came in immediately afterwards with the Emperor, and then hurried back almost at a run for the Empress, whom he brought in on his arm and handed over to the Emperor to conduct through the room. Her Majesty wore a coronet of diamonds, and a dress of what I believe is a new shade between brown and crimson. Her figure, in full dress, is far less stately than it is usually represented in her portraits. Whether she danced or not is more than I can say, for I gave up as hopeless the attempt to make my way through the crowded rooms again, and was glad to go out into the cool night air, and look at the fireworks and the illuminated town and shipping. As for the supper, I cannot better describe it than by giving you a copy of the *menu*, which is worth reprinting as a historical document. Since Antony and Cleopatra held high revel in Egypt, there have been no such magnificent festivities as Ismail Pasha has offered to his guests during the last few days. Everything has been done perfectly; and the ball of last night was a superb climax to a series of splendid entertainments.

Grand Souper donné à Ismailia, au bal de l' inauguration du Canal de l' Isthme de Suez, le 18 Novembre 1869.

MENU.

GRANDES PIECES.

Poisson à la réunion des deux mers.
Roast Beef à l'Anglaise.
Galantine de Dinde à la Périgueux sur socle.
Jambon historié id.
Grand pain de gibier en bastion id.
Galantine de Faisans à la Volière id.

ENTREES.

Patés de gibier à la d'Orsay.
Langues de bœuf à l' Anglaise.
~~Aspics de Nerac.~~
Galantines de cailles en belle vue.
Filets à l' Impériale.

SALADE.

Crevettes de Suez au Cresson.
Truffes au vin de Champagne.
Salade russe.
Asperges d'Italie à l'huile vierge.

ROTI.

Cuissot de Chevreuil à St. Hubert.
Dindonneaux truffés.
Faisans au Cresson.
Châpons garnies de cailles.

ENTREMETS.

Macédoines au Kirschwasser.
Pudding diplomate à l'ananas.
Biscuits de Savoie décorés.
Napolitain historié.

Glacé —Pièces Montées—Dessert assorti.

I give below a list of the audacious and amusing recommendations made by the conference that has been sitting at Cairo. They nearly all bear the French stamp, and the most impudent is that which suggests that the measurement of the French Veritas should be taken for ships in preference to that of the country whose mercantile navy is larger than those of all other nations put together.

Recommendations of the Consular Conference held at Cairo.

1. That periodical reports be furnished by the Egyptian Government to the different Chambers of Commerce of the productive capabilities of the country.
2. The revision of Egyptian laws and usages in regard to commerce.
3. That there be a uniformity in the system of measurement of vessels. Meanwhile, that the method be that of the French Veritas.
4. The exemption of all merchandize passing through the canal from any dues to Government.
5. The exemption of coal, either as cargo, or as ship's fuel, from transit dues.
6. That improved facilities be afforded for the establishment of houses of business and depôts in the isthmus.
7. That similar facilities be afforded for industrial and commercial companies, and that no legislative or administrative obstacles be allowed to obstruct business.
8. That uniformity be established in the laws of foreign countries affecting their respective communities settling in Egypt—in fact, uniform jurisdiction and the relinquishment of the privileges of different foreign governments in the country.
9. The perfect neutrality of the canal.
10. Immunity of private property passing through from seizure, in time of war.
11. Fresh soundings to be taken of the Red Sea, and a new map to be published. Also, new lights to be erected where required.
12. The metrical system of weights and measures to be established in Egypt. And the conference recommend a uniform monetary system to be established in Egypt and also in Europe.

On board the Hawk, SUEZ, Nov. 20.

At half past one this afternoon we anchored in the roadstead of Suez, the seventh ship that had passed successfully through the Suez Canal, and, as I write, the men-of-war lying here—French, Egyptian, and English—are firing a salute, to announce the landing of the Empress Eugenie at this, the furthest station of her Eastern pilgrimage. It was noon yesterday before the Fazoum, in which I was a passenger, weighed anchor in Lake Timsah. The Cambria, towed by a tug, had started early in the morning, and the Empress, in the Aigle, led the formal procession about 10 o'clock. The Fazoum was to have taken the fifth place in the procession; but there was a good deal of confusion, one vessel crowding upon another in getting away, and the Hawk, the French Actif, and one or two other steamers slipped in before us. We had not reached the entrance of the canal on the southern side of the lake, when a big Frenchman, the Péluse, came up on our quarter, and tried to bore us out of the line. Failing in his intention with us, he passed close under our stern, fouling the English gunboat Rapid, and driving her ashore, and then sticking fast herself. We had not long to rejoice over the deserved retribution that had befallen her, for, hardly had we gone two hundred yards in the canal, when the ships ahead of us stopped on account of one of them having grounded for a few minutes, and our captain, being unable to move, either ahead or astern, without running into some other vessel, [illegible] an anchor. The wind quickly drifted us on to the bank, and, when the anchor was taken up again, the Fazoum remained firmly embedded in the mud, so that it seemed impossible to move her. The guns were all dragged to one side, the coals shifted, and, if mere noise could get a ship off, the captain and crew shouted loudly enough to float half a dozen vessels. But all was in vain, and we were some of us talking of returning to Ismailia, when the Hawk, seeing our distress, sent a boat to relieve us. Four of us, all newspaper correspondents, went off at once from what we looked upon as a doomed ship; but the Hawk had meanwhile been compelled to go ahead, to keep her place in the line, and, as she was steaming faster than we could go with sail and oar, our prospects of catching her seemed not very bright. However, after we had gone a couple of miles, we were overtaken by the Newport, which had, meanwhile, passed the Fazoum, and the officers at once took us on board and treated us very hospitably. It would be difficult to imagine a greater contrast than that which we could not help remarking between the turmoil and want of discipline of the Arab ship we had left and the perfect order and intelligence visible in the management of the Newport. I confess that probably my opinion of the canal would have been more favourable, if I had had the good fortune to sail all the way from Port Said in the Newport. I was agreeably disappointed to find that the construction of this southern section of the canal is far superior to that of the northern section. The experience gained by the contractors and engineers on the works from Port Said to Ismailia has apparently been turned to good account from Ismailia to Suez. The canal is for the most part wider and straighter, the cuttings are chiefly through rocky ground so that they are more likely to be permanent; and the magnificent expanse of water known as the Bitter Lakes—now an inland sea in which it is truly said that all the navies of the world might float—makes the voyager forget, for a good part of the route that he is travelling along a canal. There are occasional signs of life too on the banks. The town of Serapeum has a tolerably large population, and the country generally is not so entirely desolate—thanks to the railway and the Suez Canal—as it is to the north of Ismailia. The scenery, too, is far less monotonous, the Suez hills on one side and those of Arabia on the other forming an amphitheatre in which there are continual changes of colour and prospective that make one forget he is in the desert, while there are few more charming views than that which strikes the eye as the ship emerges from between the high banks at Chalouf, and the town and gulf of Suez lie spread out before one.

We remained on board the Newport till after dark, when, having reached the anchorage prescribed for the fleet in the Bitter Lakes, she sent us off to the Hawk with a parting salute of blue lights. Soundings had been taken the whole way from Timsah, and I am below the mark in saying that the average depth in mid-channel was 24 feet. The only doubtful places indeed were just at the Timsah entrance, where M. de Lesseps himself admits that there is only about 18 feet of water, and at the "rock" across the bed of the canal, close to Serapeum, but at the latter point at all events the extent of the shallow water is clearly marked, and there is plenty of room for a well handled ship to pass without risk.

There was a strong wind blowing, and a little sea on, in the Bitter Lakes, and we were not sorry to find ourselves on board the Hawk, and settled down once more in comfortable quarters. Soon after we had gone on board we saw the Fazoum steaming quietly up to the anchorage. She had got off without injury, and made good progress afterwards. But very few ships came through after her, and we counted only fifteen before going to sleep. The others were probably detained by the accident to the Péluse and the Rapid at the entrance.

No steamer passed beyond the lakes last night, it being considered more prudent to let them wait for the tide in the morning, running up from Suez, so that the steering might be under better control. But early this morning, by four o'clock, all were on the alert, eager to secure a good place in the line. The Fazoum tried hard to get before us, but was at last compelled to give way, and we went on at a good pace and without a hitch till we issued from the mouth of the canal into the Gulf, and congratulated ourselves on the marvellous success of the voyage. As I have ventured to give a free opinion about the difficulties still remaining to be overcome in the northern section of the work, I must, in candour, now say that the judgment pronounced by experienced sailors upon the whole undertaking is extremely favourable. The captain of the Hawk, when asked by one of my fellow passengers which he thought the most difficult part of the canal to navigate, said he had not seen any difficult part in it. He told me, also, this afternoon, that, on the strength of the soundings he had taken, he had telegraphed home to Captain Sherard Osborn that he would undertake to take a ship through, drawing 18 feet, and he added to me that he thought there would not be the least risk with a ship drawing 22 feet. Mr. Pender and Mr. Elliott have determined that the shore end, or Gulf of Suez section of the British Indian Telegraph shall be brought out in the Hawk, which will immediately return home and take the cable on board, so that she may pay it out down the Gulf and meet the Great Eastern about 250 miles from this place. I should state, further, that Mr. Hawkshaw, the great English engineer, who is on board this ship, laughs at the notion of the canal being still a doubtful experiment. Six years ago Mr. Hawkshaw reported on the canal at the request of the Viceroy, who told him that if his opinion were favourable the work should go on, but if not it should be stopped. He reported that there were no engineering difficulties to prevent the completion of the canal, or its maintenance, at no very extravagant cost, after it had been completed; but that it would take a longer time to construct it than the French engineers anticipated. These opinions have received remarkable confirmation; and the Viceroy has now asked Mr. Hawkshaw to report on the cataracts of the Nile for 1,500 miles, with the view of constructing canals to open the great river to navigation for that whole distance.

The engineering question about the Suez Canal is therefore settled; and it remains only for merchants and shipowners to determine whether ships can be built to carry the heavy products of India—such as cotton, seeds, and jute—which cannot afford to pay a heavy freight in ordinary times, profitably by this new road.

The Empress has gone to Moses' Wells to-day, and will, I hear, return at once to France to-morrow, without staying at Cairo on the way, as the Emperor is uneasy at her long absence. All the other guests go on to Cairo to night and to-morrow morning.

I have given you above a summary of the soundings taken by the Hawk, and need not quote the full list. At the entrance from Lake Timsah the lowest sounding was 21 feet near the rock, at Serapeum it was as low as 18, 17, and 16 feet, and near the side 13. Through the Bitter Lakes the average was 28, and a similar depth was obtained from these lakes all the way to Suez. Still, only about fifteen ships have yet come through. The Delta seems never to have left Lake Timsah, and the Messageries Imperiales' boat, Péluse, with the directors on board, has stuck on the road. The Austrian Lloyd's boat, Vulcan, came through all right, so that the Germans will have the laugh at both their French and English rivals.

I forgot to say that we all drank success to the canal and the health of M. de Lesseps at luncheon, Mr. Pender proposing the toast, and that to-night there will be a great dinner on board the Hawk to celebrate the event in proper English fashion.

J. M. M.

THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The first cruise of the Bombay Yacht Club took place on Saturday afternoon last. The start took place at about three o'clock, but there was little wind, and the yachts therefore did not proceed far out on the occasion. There was, however, a very good muster.

FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

Yesterday evening, about a quarter to six o'clock, a fire broke out in a dwelling-house at the cloth market. It seems to have originated in the upper storey of the house, which is a lofty one, and thence it spread to the attic of an adjoining house occupied as a godown by Peeroo Mahomed. At a distance it had a very alarming appearance, and a good number of people soon collected about the place. The inmates of the house at once removed all their goods and chattels, and in a twinkling bullock carts and noisy Borahs were busy emptying the shops in the vicinity. The police were soon at the scene with the fire-engines, the hose were carried up through the adjacent houses, and within an hour the fire was mastered—no further damage being done than the destruction of the roofs and storeys of two houses. A native who *would* persist in breaking up a window, apparently to let in a current of air to the fire, fell from a ladder and had a narrow escape from death.

BOMBAY.

The Ship Malabar was hauled into Dock on Saturday last for repairs.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Columbian, Captain Hyde, which left for Aden and Suez on Saturday, had the following additional passenger:—For Southampton—Mr. W. Lyne.

Municipal Cases.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court disposed of a number of municipal cases on Friday, the fines inflicted amounting to Rs. 73.

Theft of Cargo.—In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Abdool Somar was sentenced by Mr. Connon to receive fifteen stripes, for stealing a quantity of liquor, part of the cargo of the ship Connemara.

A Borah named Adamjee Bhaejee was charged, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Friday, with carrying on a dangerous profession or trade without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, and was fined Rs. 50.

Fatal Accident.—A Hindoo named Luxamon Tathoo met with his death accidentally at Carnac Bunder on Friday last. The matter was reported to Dr Lumsdaine, who issued a warrant for the disposal of the body.

The practice from the 110-pr. Armstrong guns will commence at 4 o'clock on this (Monday) afternoon from the Light House Battery, and will be continued daily at the above hour till further notice, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Rutnagherry Collectorate.—The weather report of the Rutnagherry collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th November, states that the reaping of all the crops had been almost completed. Small-pox and fever prevailed in almost all the talookas.

The Parsee Priest Case.—We understand the prosecution in this case intended to take further steps against Goolam Ahmed for perjury, and also to prosecute the woman Papajee and her cousin, but that the three have left Bombay since the conclusion of the trial.

Kulladghee Collectorate.—From the weather report of the Kulladghee collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th November, we see that there was no rainfall during the fortnight. The khureef and rubbee crops were doing well. The state of public health was reported to be good.

The late Mamlutdar of Khandeish, Shreedhur Vithul, who suddenly disappeared from that place under suspicious circumstances, has not yet been apprehended by the police. Shreedhur Vithul was a distinguished student of the Elphinstone College, and has served Government in various capacities.

The Rev. Mr. Weatherhead.—Referring to a "rumour" mentioned by the *Catholic Examiner*, the *Bombay Guardian* says—"Rumour is very stupid. The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead is not an S.P.G. minister, has not lost his living, and has not been recalled."

Parsee Matrimonial Court.—At a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden presiding, the case of Bomanjee Sorabjee Tarapoorwalla against his wife Awabaee was called for hearing. The plaintiff applied for divorce on the ground of adultery. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors.

Sholapore Collectorate.—We learn from the weather report of the above collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th November, that the weather was cool. Rain fell more or less in almost all the villages. Standing crops were flourishing. The state of public health was good, with the exception of fever, which prevailed in almost all the talookas.

An Independent Sepoy.—In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, a sepoy named Dhumajee Luxumon was sentenced to pay Rs. 15, or suffer imprisonment for a month, for withdrawing himself from his duties as a constable in the Bombay Police Force without the permission of the Commissioner of Police. It seemed that he had a month's absence on "private affairs" and had not returned to his onerous duties.

The Fair which began on Thursday last, in Nuveewadee Street, Dady Sett's Agiary Road, was continued on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday—the whole neighbourhood presenting a very bright and animated appearance. A vast number of persons, on Friday especially, had come from all directions to admire and wonder at the illuminations and pyrotechny, which were very extensive, as well as tastefully and skilfully managed.

Toongar.—The pleasure-seeking public will be glad to learn, by a reference to our advertisement columns, that a hotel is to be opened on the 20th instant at Toongar hill, near Bassein. The Christmas holidays are approaching, and it is gratifying that we shall have another resort then, in addition to Matheran and Mahableshwur. People will likewise have an opportunity of testing the merits of the new sanatarium as compared with other hill stations.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, accompanied by his two sons, Messrs. Maneckjee and Cowasjee, and by Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee (second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, who has obtained leave of absence) and Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, proceed this day at noon to Calcutta. It is their intention to spend about six weeks there. Friends of Sir Jamsetjee and party will meet at the Byculla Railway station to see them off by the noon train.

Programme of Music to be played at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, beginning at half-past 5, by the band of the 1-2nd Queen's:—

Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Quadrille	Théresa	D. Godfrey.
Selection	La Figlia del Reggimento	Donizetti.
Waltz	Morgenbältter	Strauss.
Aria (Obligato for Cornet)	Linda di Chamounix	Donizetti.
Galop	Orpheus	D. Godfrey

Disorderly Sailors.—In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, George Wood and B. Bailey, of the ship Jalawar, were brought before Mr. Connon for misconduct at the Custom House Bunder. It seemed that Wood had assaulted Captain De Fayre of the Jalawar, and that Bailey had been guilty of disorderly conduct. Then in a scuffle with the police Wood had caused the loss of a sepoy's turban (valued at Rs. 1-8) and damaged the black cloth uniform trousers of a European inspector to the extent of Rs. 10. Wood was ordered to pay the damages, Rs. 11-8; his companion was admonished and discharged.

Assault by a Parsee.—In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Nana Morojee concluded the trial of Dinshaw Pestonjee for assaulting Eduljee Furdoonjee. The circumstances were that prosecutor, who is a broker, residing in Churneewaddy, was walking along a lane in the native town on Friday the 26th ult. Defendant and another Parsee were sitting on a bench and got up, seized prosecutor, saying he had filed a petition against them, struck him, threw him down in a gully, and further maltreated him. Defendant was fined Rs. 100 and bound over in Rs. 50 to keep the peace. At the first hearing he had been liberated on his recognizances for Rs. 100, and as he did not appear on Saturday that sum was declared forfeited.

We are glad to hear that Major-General H. Forster returned to Kirkee on Wednesday evening last. The trip to Aden, and the sea air, has entirely restored the gallant officer to his former health.—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. Lloyd arrived here on Thursday last from Bombay, and will leave this day for Bejapoor, for the purpose of proceeding on a circuit to the Southern Mahratta Country.—*Ibid.*

A Bombay gentleman, now in England, is making an effort to resuscitate the English drama. Through Dr. Vellere of Harrow he has offered a subscription of £100 towards the formation of a fund "for destroying the monopoly of dramatic literature now in existence in the great metropolis." His idea is to lease a theatre for the representation of the works of untried dramatists.—*Friend of India.*

An Extra Assistant Commissioner and Money Order Agent, whose name and address are disguised with dashes, when proceeding recently into the mofussil on other duty, signed in anticipation some money orders and advices, leaving them to be filled up and issued by the Accountant of the Treasury, if required. The Financial authorities have strongly objected to this style of doing business, and Mr. Dash's proceeding is characterised as being "highly irregular and open to gross abuse."—*Madras Mail.*

There seems to be every probability of the Roree-Hydrabad canal being commenced this cold season, for we hear that Captain John LeMessurier, R. E., has gone up to Sukkur, where he expects to meet Colonel Anderson, the Director-General of Irrigational Works in India, to confer with him in regard to that extensive canal work.—*Sindian*, Dec. 1.

We hear that the National Bank of India is about to establish an agency in Kurrachee for the transaction of Exchange business only, and that it will commence operations at the beginning of the new year. We understand the management of this new agency will be

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

entrusted to Mr. John Collett, the late local manager of the Kurrachee branch of the Punjab Bank.—*Ibid.*

We hear that a telegraphic intimation was sent to Captain Hampton the other day, by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, desiring him to postpone, for a few days, his departure from Sukkur, on the three months' leave he obtained not long ago. It is presumed that this request has some connection with the reduction of expenditure which Government wish to effect in the Flotilla.—*Ibid.*

It may not be generally known, that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company will now take goods from Southampton to Kurrachee at one charge. By this means no detention takes place in Bombay, but every parcel addressed to Kurrachee is transferred from the mail steamer, on her arrival in Bombay harbour, to the Kurrachee steamer, and thus reaches Kurrachee at the same time that the mails arrive.—*Our Paper*, Nov. 30.

Reductions.—We learn, by private letters from Bombay, that Government has telegraphed to the Poona authorities to stop all description of work in progress of execution by the Public Works Department, and confine the labours of that department to the repairing of roads, &c. What will become of the fine buildings which are now in course of erection? If they are left, in an unfinished state, exposed to the vicissitudes of climate, Government will "gain a loss" by the measure. Temporary establishments are also to be done away with. It is impossible to describe the suffering which this part of the order will bring to many poor families, who will thus be left utterly unprovided for, and hopelessly destitute, owing to the present commercial stagnation. There are already hundreds of persons out of employment, and this order will add greatly to their number.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 3. [The *Poona Observer* says the stoppage of the public works at that station will throw thousands of poor labourers out of employ.]

Another distinguished visitor has reached Calcutta in the person of Jell Lall Shah, son of His Highness Aga Khan, the well-known Persian Chief who has so long resided in Bombay. The object of the Mirza is of course to take part in the coming festivities.—*Englishman*, Dec. 1.

The 55 Years Order.—We are informed that Government have called upon the Accountant General to furnish them with a list of all millitary officers holding civil appointments, who will have attained their 55th year on the 1st January next. This seems as if the order in question is to have a wider effect than was originally anticipated.—*Madras Athenæum*, Nov. 29.

The following telegram was received from the Military Secretary to the Government of India regarding the staff to be appointed to the Deolalee depot:—"As a temporary measure a staff on the same scale as that at Kurrachee is sanctioned for Deolalee for the ensuing season; the officers may be nominated at once."—*Sind News*, Nov. 29.

The following letter has been received from the Government of India with reference to an increase in the Quarter Master General's Department:—"With reference to Government letter, No. 1683 dated 19th April 1869, recommending that for the reasons now urged, the appointment of the additional Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, temporarily sanctioned in connection with the overland transport service and the Deolalee rest house, may be made permanent, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor, that as already stated in the letter from this office the Government of India considers it undesirable to add to the establishment of the Quarter Master General of Bombay, but that the emergency during the embarkation season might be met by the Assistant Quarter Master General at Belgaum being required to assist at Army Head Quarters, Bombay, his duties of supervising the Barrack Department being taken up by the Brigade Major of the station, where there is but one British regiment, 2nd Battalion of Artillery, and the usual detail of native infantry."—*Ibid.*

DAVE CARSON'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The Theatre was well filled on Saturday night and a really pleasing entertainment was given. Dave's perennial jocosity—his jokativeness, as the Baboo would call it,—was as fresh as ever, and his Minstrels supported him well. The first part of the programme in fact would be a good entertainment by itself. Mrs Carson sings sweetly and has the charm of a pleasing manner. Her father's performances on the violin are also well worth listening to. There is a common disposition on the part of violinists to make their playing an exhibition chiefly of manual dexterity in the use of the instrument. Mons. Semeladis, we think illustrates this in some measure, and his ability as a violinist is patent to any one; but we imagine that a little less *fantaisie* (it is good in moderation) and rather more simple airs would heighten the pleasure of most audiences. The performances on Saturday concluded with the farce of "The Captain's not a-Miss," and every one present must have been delighted with it. The parts were all creditably done, and anything more amusing than Mr. Richardson's performance we have not seen in the way of acting in Bombay. One great merit of the ladies is that they can all sing a song when needed, and their acting is easy, sprightly, and tasteful. Miss Deering was especially happy in her part on Saturday.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S LEVEE.

Appended is a list of the gentlemen who attended the levee held by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, in Bombay, last Friday:—

Hon. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Hon. A. H. Campbell; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Messrs. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Maneckjee Cursetjee Manockjee Cowasjee Cursetjee Manockjee Munmohundass Davidass, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Venayekrow Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, Bhau Dajee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Vinayek Wassoodew; Brigadier-General Stock; Colonels W. T. Hatch, R.A., Thacker, Beale, G. A. Leckie, Ballard, R. E.; Lieutenant-Colonels G. Unedale Price, Penn, R. A., Williams, R. A., Annesley, Lester, Whittaker, John A. Fuller, R. E., James Campbell, Rose, 2nd Queen's, Morse, R. A.; Commodore G. T. Robinson, I. N.; Lieut. Col. Carnegy; Majors Milford, D. B. Young Warden, Hodgson, Weir, 2nd Regiment, L. Davies Captains W. B. Preston, 22nd N. I., T. F Dowden, R. E., Flood, 2nd Queen's, C. de St. Croix' Sexton, 95th Regiment, Edward Stuart, the Royal Regiment, Hibbert, Lyons, Marine Battalion, Edwards, Deputy A.Q.M. G., Pryce, Master Attendant, Hancock, R. E., W. A. Baker, R. E.; Lieutenants Beale, Mackie, Queen's R.; Dr. Wright, Inspector General; Surgeon Major J. Mills, 21st N. I.; Assistant Surgeon A. R. Cowell, 22nd N. I.; Dr. Veale; Staff Surgeon John W. Hulseberg; Dr. Ward, Deputy Inspector General; Messrs. A. C. Gumpert, James Taylor, Andrew Hay, John Hector, C. J. S. Cahill, M. B., John Becke, M. B., H. W. Burnett, R. A., W. Walford, R.A., G.W. Sawyer, 8th Foot, R. I. Hezlet, R. A., W. de Winton Van, 49th Regiment, E. A. Hughes, J. T. Moir, H. J. Stock, Marine Battalion, T. E. Taylor, Geo A. Kittredge, Consul for the United States of America, Charles Edward Fox, C. Trestrail, W. Wedderburn, T. H. Dickerson, William Lamb, Walter C. Butler, E. H. Percival, John Lumsdaine, L. Reid, Bombay Civil Service, Henry C. Foss, Deputy Inspector General; Revs. W. Maule, Wilson; Dr. Violuttee.

SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 29th November.

Most of our local notabilities are migrating into the districts, and the station will soon be quite dull. Sir William and Lady Merewether, John Moore, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel Widdicombe have already left us, and now Major-General Sir George Malcolm, Colonel and Mrs. E. A. Bacon, and Lieutenant Percy Heath, A. D. C., are preparing to proceed to Jacobabad. They will start for Kotree to-morrow morning, and embark thence for Sukkur, where Colonel Phayre, Commandant-in-Chief Frontier Field Force, has been kind enough, I am told, to make every arrangement for the speedy conveyance of the party to his district. The departure from the station of Mrs. Bacon—although it will be but for a brief period—will be felt by many especially by the children of the Sunday School, by by whom she is warmly loved, and the women belonging to the European troops located here, several of whom have received repeated proofs of her kindness of heart and benevolent disposition ever since her arrival in Sind. As a member of society there are few ladies who are held in greater regard or esteem. Her husband—the Colonel—is not so well appreciated by the public as he deserves to be, but those who have the good fortune of being personally acquainted with him know that a generous nature, a considerate delicacy sympathy for misfortune, and a kindly disposition are his distinguishing characteristics, as his conduct in more than one case lately abundantly testifies.

Lord Mayo is fast falling in the estimation of our local politicians. Everybody knows that before all the advantages we enjoy as regards climate and geographical position can be availed of, it is requisite that our harbour should be so improved as to admit the entrance of vessels of the largest size, and this can never be effected until such time as the projected works are completed. It is therefore a matter of general regret that these works have been suddenly stopped, after they had been contracted for and commenced, and with every prospect of being carried out with increased diligence and vigour by the contractors, who have gone to enormous preliminary expense in the purchase of vast quantities of plant and materials of all kinds. The low state of the national funds is the alleged cause for the suspension of this great and important work. Strange as it may appear, it was only the other day that the whole of the Harbour Works Department were removed to Manora so that the groyne might be proceeded with with the utmost celerity, and contracts of different kinds were made so that no time should be lost in pushing on everything. And now, suddenly, and without any warning note, all has been brought to a stand-still after skilled labour and much of the necessary material had been brought from England, and every arrangement made for the vigorous prosecution of the different portions of the proposed improvements. This has naturally brought some of the contracting parties to the verge of ruin, and unless they can make good their claim to substantial compensation, they must necessarily be hopelessly involved. When public faith and credit are thus ruthlessly risked and broken, it is not surprising that the victims who relied upon their plighted honour should be injured and reduced to beggary. But I much mistake the character of some of these hard-headed practical business men if they do not take measures that will secure themselves from inevitable loss; if they do not at once prosecute Government for substantial damages, and thus recover some portion at least of the money they have almost hopelessly sunk. The plea of empty state coffers should not suffice for such unfair conduct on the part of the public authorities, and although it be the people's money that will be thus sacrificed, restitution must be made for the palpable wrongs suffered by private individuals.

The medical authorities are fairly at their wit's end as to what steps to adopt to diminish the number of admissions into the hospital of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. Half the regiment is laid up with fever, and the greater portion of the remainder are out at Ghizree for change of air. The *Sindian*, which, under it present management, is considered an authority on military matters here, says that so recently as Saturday last, at what is termed the commanding officer's parade, the officers were as numerous as the men, and that there were but twelve or thirteen files who answered their names. On Sunday, it is added, the strength of the regiment as represented at church did not exceed thirty men; and, further, that so numerically weak is the corps at the present moment, that it is only able to find men for its own regimental guards,—the garrison duties being performed by the Royal Artillery and the 2nd Beloochees. Under these circumstances, therefore, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would only be acting wisely were he to order the instant removal of the corps from Sind. Few perhaps are aware that the 21st Fusiliers is composed chiefly of young recruits possessing weakly constitutions, and who were pronounced unfit for service in India before the battalion left home!

Advices from Upper Sind state that some of the petty chiefs in the Khan of Khelat's territories have been sowing the seeds of disaffection among his people, some of whom, it is said, have recently been guilty of acts which nothing can justify; and that ere long His Highness will be compelled to seek our assistance to restore peace and order in his country. What truth there is in these statements I cannot at present say; but this much I know as a matter of fact, that the present Political Superintendent on the Frontier, Colonel Phayre, is an officer second to none in point of ability and tact, and that he will be found equal to any emergency that may arise. It is true that no man was more abused during the Abyssinian campaign than Colonel Phayre; but all that was then said against him was the pitiful invention of defeated rivalry, and your correspondent is now in a position to state that there is not an officer in the service who stands higher in the estimation of Government, and in proof of this it is only necessary to state that Colonel Phayre has just been entrusted by Lord Mayo with a piece of work which, if successfully carried out by him, will result in the permanent maintenance of peace and security on the Punjaub and Sind Frontier, and in the promotion of good-will and amity among the different bellicose tribes residing in those parts.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the liquidation of the Albert Life Assurance Company is a subject which interests a great many of your readers, I send you a copy of a letter received from Messrs. Halse, Trustram, and Co., of London, solicitors to the Bombay committee, and request that you will be so good as to give publicity to it.—Yours faithfully,

G. A. SUMMERS,
Honorary Secretary Albert Committee.
4th December 1869.

61, Cheapside, E. C., 29th October 1869.

Sir,—Since our last letter to Mr. Hurrell, Mr. Price, one of the provisional liquidators, and Mr. Young of the firm of Coleman, Turquand, & Co., have been appointed official liquidators of this company, and we have taken the necessary means for obtaining leave to attend the proceedings on behalf of your committee.

Mr. Young was nominated in the interests of the London committee of policy-holders, most of whom we believe, though not the whole, are desirous of giving effect to the proposal made by the Alliance Insurance Company to work out the Albert policies on such a reduction of the sums insured as are equivalent to the Albert assets; which, by adopting safe investments and effecting a considerable saving in the cost of management and agent's commission, it is estimated would not be more than an average reduction of 10 per cent. on the sums assured, instead of 25 per cent., as was proposed by the scheme of reconstruction put forth by the provisional liquidators.

Whether a sufficient proportion of the policy-holders will concur in adopting this plan there has not yet been any means of ascertaining, but unless they adopt this or some other plan, the assets will of course be realized in the liquidation and distributed to the creditors as collected.

Having regard to our own personal interest in the matter, we consider the Alliance plan, which is in fact a deferred liquidation, preferable to an immediate winding up, but until authorized by you to do so we shall of course offer no opinion on the subject as representing your interests.

With regard to payment of premiums pending the negotiations that are in progress, we think the policy-holders would be well advised to pay in accordance with the Vice-Chancellor's order, which will entitle them to receive back, intact, the sums they so pay in the event of no arrangement for continuing the business being made. Each policy-holder will thus prevent any question arising as regards his right to rank as a creditor against the estate, and will keep himself in a position to have the option of continuing the insurance if an advantageous scheme shall be found practicable; should such not be the case, full reliance may be placed on the return of the premiums so paid by the officers of the court.

We will take care not to lose sight of the various important questions that must necessarily arise to the liability of shareholders in the Societies by which the policies were originally granted, which will most unquestionably be thoroughly ventilated by the various persons interested.

The advertisements for the claims of creditors will be forthwith inserted in the Indian papers, and we presume most of the policy-holders will forward particulars of their claims through your committee. It will be desirable in each case to state the date and number of the policy, the company with whom the insurance was originally effected, and any intermediate amalgamations there may have been previously to the Albert Office taking the risk, also the amount of annual premiums and total number of premiums paid, with particulars of the names and addresses of the persons to whom the policis were granted, and of any assignments (if any), also the name and residence of the life insured, and we would suggest, to save trouble, a printed form being prepared containing such particulars.

Until the claims are sent in we cannot say whether an affidavit in support of each will be requisite, but probably the chief clerk will lay down some general principle on which the claims are to be estimated, which will reduce them to a mere question of calculation unless there should be facts in dispute.

The further instructions of your committee shall have our best attention, and we shall be very glad to reply to any enquiries they may from time to time favour us by transmitting.—We are, yours obediently,

HALSE, TRUSTRAM & Co.

G. A. Summers, Esq.,
Bombay.

THE PARSEE PRIEST LIBEL CASE.

Sir,—I observe from a local paragraph in your paper of this morning that a petition has been got up and is being signed by certain Parsees, to be presented to Government, praying for mitigation of the punishment awarded to Jamsetjee Madun for libelling a Parsee priest.

May I be allowed to state, for your information and that of the public, that all respectable Parsees refrain from sympathising with Jamsetjee Madun, and have to my knowledge refused to attach their names to a document which will be a lasting monument of the lack of moral courage and public opinion in that community. The protracted enquiry which has taken place amply testify to the fact that there is not a single redeeming feature in the man's base guilt; that every opportunity was however afforded him to make an honourable *amende*, but he persistently refused to do so, believing that he would succeed in "blackening" the face of the priest. In order to attain his object, he did not scruple to suborn witnesses; and even when he was found guilty by a verdict of twelve "good and true" men, he prevailed upon the learned serjeant-at-law, who defended him, to apply for a mitigation of punishment. The Court, always merciful, and thinking probably that there might still be some circumstance which might be urged in favour of mitigations, granted leave to make the application. But when the time arrived, his counsel said that he would be needlessly encumbering the files of the Court were his client to make any affidavit in order to have his punishment mitigated. Mr. Justice Westropp, reputed to be a lenient judge in criminal cases, sentenced the convict to nine months' simple imprisonment and a fine of two thousand rupees, with the alternative of six months' further confinement. The conviction and punishment have met with the entire approval of all respectable Parsees, and any attempt made by the lower classes of that people will only receive that consideration which the merits of the case will deserve at the hands of Government.

Dec. 4. J. P.

LAHORE.

29th November.—A horrible incident occurred here yesterday in the zoological collection at the Lawrence Memorial Garden. There were four bears in a pit, and one of them, the largest, suddenly fell upon the smallest, a half-grown animal, whom after a short struggle it disabled, and then, frightful to relate, proceeded to tear its unfortunate victim's intestines out, licking up the blood and devouring all it could pull away. Whether from extremity of starvation, or some other cause, the large bear appeared excited to a terrible pitch of ferocity: it never ceased in its attack till its hopeless little comrade was deprived of life as well as of most of its inside. The native keepers were unable to do anything in the way of rescure or separation, but the officer in charge of the Memorial came down directly he was informed of the event, and dispensed summary justice on the large bear by shooting him.—*Pioneer.*

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON, N.-W. PROVINCES.

Allahabad, the 26th November.

From R. Simson, Esq., Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, to E. C. Bayley, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter dated 12th instant, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has pleasure in reporting a continued, though very gradual, improvement in the markets of the North-Western Provinces.

In the week ending 6th November, the average price of wheat was seers 9-15 5/7 per rupee; in the following week it had fallen to seers 10-0¾; and in that ending 20th November, still further to seers 10-1½.

In Meerut there has been a progressive rise during the past month: but its prices are still below the average. There is no steady improvement in Ajmere as yet.

The markets are now well stocked with the autumnal corps. In the week ending 20th November the average price of bajra was above 17 seers and of jowa above 20 per rupee.

RATHER SENSATIONAL.

"We have heard," says the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, "of the narrow escape one of the learned Professors of the Grant Medical College had lately from being murdered by a madman. About a year ago or more, this surgeon had prescribed the application of a blister on the back of the neck, to a man who complained of pains in the eyes, but who, he saw, was rather suffering from insanity than opthalmia. A few days ago, on returning to his bungalow, the surgeon found his former patient waiting in the verandah, and kindly accosted him with an enquiry about his eyes. Immediately the man became excited and said—'Ha! you are the man who put that blister on me, that has been burning me night and day ever since. I'll tell you what it is: I came here to-day resolved on taking your life. But I have found out that you are a married man, and for your wife's sake I spare you this time. But, mark me: I'll take the earliest opportunity of revenging myself upon you.' The man had a large stone concealed under the breast of his coat. Of course, the Commissioner of Police was soon communicated with, and the poor madman was before long lodged in the Colaba asylum."

THE UNEMPLOYED.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

A contemporary publishes a letter from a Mr. Dunn Strangers' Home, who seems to imagine that our remarks about 'vagrants' are intended for himself, and who is apparently as much irritated as cheered by the announcement that a House of Industry is to be opened in Bombay. We were thinking not of him and his fellow-lodgers, but of the very numerous applicants for relief, Europeans and Eurasians, that present themselves daily at our door. We never knew more of this class in Bombay than there are at present. The House of Industry or Industrial Yard is, we believe, to be opened in the walled enclosure contiguous to the House of Correction. It is a matter of some surprise to us that some industrial system has never been organized at the Strangers' Home. Surely, with a little painstaking and outlay, *some* means of providing the 60 or 80 inmates of that excellent institution, with indoor employment could have been contrived. Many of them have been there long enough to learn a trade, and others there are competent to teach trades. Should not the committee take this matter in hand? It is—for many, at least—both wearying and demoralizing to be sitting all day on one's cot, or loitering from cot to cot.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Turkish Ambassador to Bokhara reached Peshawur on the 23rd instant.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 30.

We are in a position to positively state that Sir Donald Macleod retains office as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab till May next. This His Honor does at the special request of Lord Mayo.—*Ibid.*

Sirdar Salah Mahomed Khan, a Caubul refugee, who received a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000 from the Indian Government, died at Loodiana on the 17th, leaving a large family, who are to receive Rs. 500 per mensem.—*Ibid.*

A case was recently decided in the Small Cause Court, in which the Judge disallowed the amount expended by the occupant of a house on repairs. In many instances tenants have made repairs to houses, and as a matter of course deducted the amount from the rent. It will be seen from the case to which we refer that this is not allowable, and we think the decision of the Judge just enough.—*Bangalore Herald*, Nov. 30.

The foundation stone of All Saint's Church was laid on Saturday afternoon. Although the weather was wet and drizzly, a goodly number were present to witness the proceedings. Dr. Murphy, the Reverend Mr. Pettigrew, and the Reverend Mr. Deane, took part in the service, and the stone was laid by Colonel Miller. The ceremony concluded with a prayer, and the singing of the National Anthem. The silver trowel was presented to Colonel Miller by Mr. Pettigrew.—*Ibid.*

It is rather premature to speculate on who will succeed General Haines in the command of the Mysore Division next year. Brigadier Fenwick, now in Burmah, and formerly Colonel of the 2-10th, is mentioned, but we have good reason to believe from home information that Colonel Pattle of the 1st Dragoon Guards, formerly at this station, will be the lucky man. The Mysore Division is one of the best in India. A fine climate, proximity to Madras, little to do, and very enjoyable society makes up the sum total, and we have no doubt that there will be lots of candidates in the field. At the same time, nothing is more likely than that Colonel Pattle will put in an appearance as General Haines' successor.—*Ibid.*

If all that we hear is correct, the shears of retrenchment are being used in Mysore with unusual vigour. Sometime ago we mentioned that it was contemplated to adopt a re-distribution of taluqs. We now learn that still more sweeping changes are to be carried out. Twenty taluqs are to be absorbed, one of the three divisions is to be pitched overboard, and two deputy superintendentships are to follow suit. This looks something like business, and Lord Mayo we have no doubt will record his thorough appreciation of the measures adopted by Mr. Bowring. What the unfortunate victims will say is of course quite another thing altogether, and there is just a chance that the new idea is being carried a little too far. However that remains to be seen.—*Ibid.*

JOHN MOIR and SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
Supply, of the finest quality.

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Patés, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.
PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.
F. S. CLEAVER'S
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL; Bonded Warehouse—LONDON DOCKS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

T O B A C C O.
THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.
Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them
Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
. Price Lists Post Free.
Agents.—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.) Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—PARIS.
Agencies.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 11/16 „
3	do.	1/11 5/8 „
2	do.	1/11 9/16 „
1	do.	1/11 1/2 „
On demand		1/11 7/16 „
On Scotland		1/11 7/16 „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/11 7/16 „

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 24th November, 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital	$50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	$35,00,000
Reserve Fund	$7,00,000

London Bankers.—The London and County Bank.

Board of Directors.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingtone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

Head Office—Hongkong.
Chief Manager—Victor Kresser, Esq.
Branches and Agencies.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.
	London.	

Bombay Agency.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafs payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

Interest

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months	6 per cent per annum.	
6 „	5 do.	do.
4 „	3 do.	do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 27th September, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Head Office.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
London Bankers—THE CITY BANK.
Branches and Agencies.

BOMBAY	RANGOON	HONGKONG
CALCUTTA	SINGAPORE	SHANGHAI
AKYAB	BATAVIA	HANKOW

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Agent in Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.
PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.
CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.
APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

Correspondents—
GRINDLAY & Co., London.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.
Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Directors.
Chairman—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.

Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 16th February 1869.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Five Millions Sterling.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.

James Helm, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. De Rothschild.
Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
[illegible] & Co., Agents for Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME GREY ARAB CHARGER, 14.2 high, 7 years old. Quiet in harness, good action, fast, and up to weight. Price Rs. 800. For further particulars apply to X. Y. Z., office of this paper.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, two highly finished PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 8 and 12 Horse Power. On view at the Prince of Wales' Press Company's premises at Colaba.—For full particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 24th November 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A second-hand light self-driving pony phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.
A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.

Just landed.

A neat and light English-built Buggy on C. springs by R. Ness, Longacre.
A light curricle with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure by Pearce and Countze, Longacre with two harness saddles.
A first-class Clarence by Ness, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new small self-driving or park Phaeton on C. springs with moveable driving box by Lewis.
Four second-hand Dog-carts.
A nearly new single horse four-seated Phaeton with moveable shutters.

And also,
The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Mail Phaeton by E. Ketserton with a set of double harness.
The above to be seen at a day's notice to the undersigned.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, collins patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by R. Ness, Longacre.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

Just Landed.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 first-rate miniature brougham by Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London. Price Rs. 80 to 100 & 225.

Also,
The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,
Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C springs by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
24th November, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MADAME DE BALDIE,
MILLINER, &c.,

Begs to announce that she has removed to No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla (next door to the Bombay Hotel), where she hopes to meet with the same kind patronage and support that she has received during the past three years.

All out-station orders strictly attended to, and Ladies' own materials made up.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

H. C. FREEMAN and Co.,
UNDERTAKERS,
SCULPTORS, ENGRAVERS,
HOUSE DECORATORS, and PAINTERS.
No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay,

Beg to announce to the inhabitants of Bombay, its vicinity and all outstations that they have just opened a large and first class establishment at the above address, where all orders for FUNERALS, TABLETS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and HEAD STONES of every description will be received and carefully carried out.

Messrs H. C. Freeman and Company are fully aware of the great want felt in Bombay of moderate Undertaking, and are now prepared to furnish Funerals to suit all classes, at reduced rates, and trust that by the adoption of this system, and the efficiency of their establishment, to secure the satisfaction of all.

All orders from outstations punctually attended to, and local orders must be accompanied by written instructions

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.
RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.
GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.
BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.
BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.
Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.
VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.
White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.
New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.
Embroidered White PETTICOATS.
GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.
BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.
The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.
Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.
Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.
Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.
MOURNING of every description.
Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.
KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.
December, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN,
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,
For LANDING and SHIPPING, LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE or INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION and COMMISSION.
FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.— Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power			Rs. 3,200
8 „	„		„ 2,600
6 „	„		„ 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.
A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.
Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.
Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

The instruments imported by Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are by the best makers, and may be relied on.

A large variety of the following are always on hand in the most approved patterns:—

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Draining Levels.
Spirit Levels.
Clinometers.
Levelling Staffs.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Mathematical Drawing Instruments, in cases.
Spare ditto, of all kinds.
Pentagraphs.
Pillar Compasses.
Napier Compasses.
Proportional Compasses.
Architects' Scales.
Plotting Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors.

Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rules.
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T Squares.
Set squares.
Straight-edges.
French Curves.
Railway Curves.
Mapping & Lithographic Pens.
Colours and Brushes.
Palettes and Saucers.
Stencil Plates.
Levelling and Field Books.
Drawing Papers.
Tracing Papers and Cloth.
Drawing Paper.
Ditto Mounted.
Section Paper, &c.

LISTS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
NEW GOODS LATELY RECEIVED.

Wolf's Duragraph Pencil, writes freely, and is practically indelible, with metal protecting cap. Each, As. 8.
Stanley's Ebonite Set Squares. From their permanent truthfulness and smoothness of edge, these will be found to possess many advantages over those of wood, from Rs. 1- to Rs. 2.
Stanley's Ebonite Railway Curves, a set of 50 in mahogany case, Rs 40.
Holtzapffel's Cardboard Railway Curves, a set of 100 in case, Rs. 25.
Levelling Staff Paper Scales, per set, Rs. 3.
Mahogany T Squares, with ebony edge, from 2 to 4 feet, Rs. 4 to Rs. 9.
Steel Straightedges, from 4 to 6 feet, per foot, Rs. 2-8.
Brass Straightedges, 3 feet, in case, Rs. 16-8.
Bezique—This favourite new game, for two, three, or four players, in various patterns, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 20.
Cartoon Paper, in a continuous length, 4 feet 6 inches wide, per yard, Rs. 1-8.
Drawing Papers, mounted on brown holland, 30, 40, and 42 inches wide.
Backgammon Tables and Men—
Red and White, 15 inches, Rs. 7-8; 18 inches, Rs. 10-8.
Black and White, „ 5-8; do. Rs 8-8.
Colour Saucers, in nests of 6 No. 1, Rs. 1-8; No. 2, Rs. 2; No. 3, Rs 2-8.
Stencil Plates in great variety.
Metallic Memorandum Books, with metal clasp, or elastic band.
Maximum, and Minimum Thermometers, by Casella, and Negretti and Zambra.
Selected Razors, by Mappin and Webb.
Cricket Balls, best trebled-sewn.
Pocket and Pen Knives, by Rodgers.
Quill Pen Makers, by Rodgers.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at GOOLAM MOEDIN SOOBADAR STREET.—On MONDAY the 13th December 1869, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of September 1868, by order of the Mortgagee, Vulleebhoy Fuckeerjee, on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Khatkee Ahmed Noora and Esmall Baba, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or range erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at New Town, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2533 and 2670 and assessed by the Superintendent of Girgaum Ward under No. 5, containing by admeasurement 414 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the said Goolam Moedin Soobadar Street, on or towards the west by the property of Purbhoo Moroba, on or towards the north by the Khandria Tank Street, and on or towards the south by the property of Orah Vulleejee Thavur.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street.

HEERALALL & Co.
Bombay, 29th November 1869.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,
No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Tuesday, the 7th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c., &c.

200 dozen powder flasks.
1 case oval brass frames for photographs of different sizes.
20 dozen copying books.
3 cases cheese.
A few dozen small dressing glasses.

Bombay, 6th Dec., 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY.
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of the MANUFACTORY known by the name of India Callian Rice Throstle Mill Co. with its Machinery, Building, &c., &c., situated at Callian.

On Thursday, the 6th day of January, 1870, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. are instructed by Hajee Soomar Khan Mahomed, Esq., the Liquidator of the above Company, to submit to sale by public auction, at their sale room, No. 25, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of that manufactory known by the name of India, Callian Rice Throstle Mill Company together with all the machinery, engine, boiler, corn mills, thrashing and winnowing machines, &c. &c., also its pucka-built house, warehouse, a range of building called chawl, a sweet water well in the compound, a large shed and an extensive piece of vacant ground, &c., belonging to the above Manufactory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th December 1869.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and costly jewellery, gold watches, plain and fancy gold bracelets, brooches, lockets, earrings, gold enamelled and diamond snuff-boxes, diamond and gold precious rings, a choice selection of musical boxes, gold and silver singing bird boxes set with diamonds, 15 day gilt and other clocks, 8 day alarming palanquin time pieces, breech loading rifles and pistols, best Elkingston's made silver and plated articles, silver hunting and open faced watches, &c., &c.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co., have been instructed to sell by public auction, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 20th, 21st, and 22nd instant, and on the following days (if necessary) at 1 o'clock P.M. each day, at the shop No. 5, Meadow Street, Fort, the whole of the very valuable and superior stock of jewellery, belonging to Messrs. Rosselet & Co., (closing business) comprising gold plain and fancy watches, diamond and gold precious rings for gentlemen and ladies, gold bracelets, brooches, earrings and lockets set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, and corals, gold enamelled and diamond snuff boxes, gold sleeve links, watchkeys and thimbles, musical boxes of various descriptions, gold and silver singing bird boxes set with diamonds, 15 day gilt and other clocks, 8 day alarming palanquin time-pieces, best Elkington's silver and plated ware, breach loading rifles and pistols, gold spectacles, Mordan's and Aluminum pencil cases, seals, crosses, gold Albert and guard chains, a new 8 day McCabe's clock showing the days of the week and month, and striking the quarter, half and three-quarters of an hour on 8 bells, silver hunting and open-faced watches and chains, electric clocks, gold studs, gold frames for spectacles, rich Bohemian glass scent bottles, several dozens best eau de cologne by Piner and John Maria Farina, imitation fruits in glass domes and stand, eye protectors, magnifying glasses and many other articles, &c.

Catalogue of the full particulars can be had at the premises, or from the undersigned at their office No. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort.

The property can be inspected one week prior to the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One second-hand sewing machine, by Wheeler and Wilson.
One mahogany Thurston's slate billiard table with lamp, balls, cues, marking boards, &c., complete; can be inspected at the English Hotel, No. 8, Military Square, Fort.
A few barrels of Tennent's pale ale.
Guinness's stout in quarts.
Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each.
Cases of Castilion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Boxes of fresh brown bar soaps.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 6th December, 1869.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills need only a single trial to make known their capabilities. No outside sore or inward inflammation can long withstand the cooling, purifying, and healing influences exerted by these twin medicaments. Be the mischief recent or chronic, grave or slight, painful or simply annoying, it will succumb before the curative virtues of these noble remedies, which can be rightly applied by any person who will attentively read their accompanying directions as propounded in the plainest language, void of technical terms, and printed in the most legible characters. To the man of business confined to his counting-house, and harassed by engagements, these Pills are invaluable, for the man of treasure, addicted to free living, they are peerless.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co., will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

5 bales navy cloth.
3 cases Spanish stripes.
200 pieces white cambric.
100 do do. jaconets.
100 do. do. grey mulls.
1 case vases in glass domes and stands.
1 do. India rubber balls.
1 do. jack with boxes.
1 do. albums.
1 do. hand bags.
1 do. containing dram bottles and copying books.
4 do. samples of hardwares, plated wares and fancy goods.
10 do. papers.
4 bales 13 lbs. demy papers.
12 do. 36 lbs. fine double royal papers.
4 do. fine royal papers 18 lbs.
4 do. blankets.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On Saturday, the 11th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties on account and at the risk of Thacker Ruttonsey Mooljee, by the virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th of March 1868, executed by the said Thacker Ruttonsey Mooljee to Shah Narayen Samjee, the mortgagee.

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in the Caval Street to the southside thereof, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 360 5/9 square yards, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Caval Street, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 357 square yards, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 2.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditament and premises standing thereon, situate at Doogarea Joao Louza Row otherwise called Wuddachee Gadee in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards more or less.

LOT 4.

All that piece or parcel of Furzundaree land or ground and the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of a public passage at Caval Street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement of 292 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 1.

LOT 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl of building standing thereon, situated on the Duncan Road Street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
8, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

This day, Monday, the 6th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—

6 bales grey shirtings.
4 do. do. madapollams.
3 do. do jaconets
5 bales T. red twist, No 40.
A few dozen of very superior old whiskey.
12 sets wire gauze meat safe 6 in a set.
200 dozen plain Albert drops, 4-4; and 5 inch.
10 Reilly combhain breach-loading rifles.
2 M No. 12 and 16 Central Fire breach-loading cases.
3 do. do. breach-loading cases.
10 do. caps for recapping bleached cases.

An invoice of best Electro-plated ware, consisting of dinner and breakfast cruet frames, sugar baskets, salt cellars, cream jugs, cake baskets, fruit bowls, claret jugs, flower vases, tea pots, tea and coffee services, butter coolers, liquor frames, biscuit boxes, dish covers, egg frames, inkstands, sardin dish waiters, fish carvers, &c., &c.

20 cases Crosse and Blackwell's chedder cheese in tins.
A lot of Europe rope.
A few dozens bottle pyroxyline.
6 sets plated buggy harness.
4 casks claret.

The property of a gentleman no longer required.

A quantity of furniture, consisting of sofa couches with damask, pier and round tables, tea poys, drawing-room easy and arm chairs, reclining couches, camp cot, book stand, wardrobe, carpet, &c., &c.

On account of Burjorjee Cursetjee Pow-walla—
12 cases champaigne cider.
On account of Ibrahim Moola Adamjee—
S L B—23 and 31—2 cases steel frame cotton umbrellas 25 and 27 in. ex Venetian.

At 2 P. M.

A new English dog cart in perfect order with everything complete and a set of English harness.

CHRISTMAS NECESSARIES.

On Monday, the 13th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to auction sale, at their rooms, a batch of stores and condiments from the celebrated Purveyors, Messrs. Batger and Co., London, consisting of orange marmalade in tins, ½ pint, pint and quart, calf foot, Noyah and punch jellies, pint and quart, lemon juice, assorted comfits, &c.

N. B.—The stores from this house though not so well-known here as those of other oilmen hold an eminent stand in many other discriminating markets.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
To the Highest Bidders.
Change of Premises.

Soundy & Co. beg to state that in consequence of their removal from Rampart Row Street to their new premises, in No. 2 Hummum Street, they will dispose of a quantity of MISCELLANEOUS, STOCK to the highest bidders, without limit or reserve, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, through Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, in order to make room for their new and extensive importations of Pianofortes and Harmoniums and other musical instruments, amongst other goods may be enumerated the following, stationery cases, account-book pencils, cash boxes, handsome inkstands, ink in stone bottles, a splendid trumpet barrel organ (on another account) an orchestrina (on another account) with barrel complete, a church harmonium (on another account) tiffin baskets, travelling hand-bags, portmanteaus, account books, letter copying books, table lamps argand table lamps, argyll ice boxes with complete fittings, the lady's leg meerschaum pipe, hand portmanteaus, a splendid table lamp in electro-silvered ware, glass ice holders with drawing receptacle, glass insulators for the pianoforte, a sweet-toned one stopped harmonium, (on another account) a lozegene, a weighing machine for weighing up to 850 tolas, solid brass on solid walnutwood stand, a single grain will turn the balance, and numerous other articles.

Catalogues with full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

SALE of TEAK SCANTLING.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Tank Bunder—
A quantity of teak scantlings of assorted sizes.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of an Officer.

A grey Arab charger, stands 14-2, age 6 years—believed to be sound—very powerful and a good pigsticker; goes also in harness.

THE CORRECT ROTTEN ROW BUILD.

A PETERS & SONS' West-end SOCIABLE BAROUCHE, though used, it is in no way injured, and is to be sold at half its value.

A good light serviceable brougham in excellent condition. Price Rs. 550.

Very superior PALE BRANDY, by Gates & Co., in one dozen cases, price Rs. 18 only to ensure speedy sale; sample bottles can be had on application.

Bombay, 6th December, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and elegantly open carved blackwood and English household furniture, best Elkington's and Mappin's plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class English mahogany boudoir grand piano by Broadwood and Sons, a remarkably light English-built open carriage by Holman and Co of Long Acre, a pair of handsome well matched high-caste Arab grey carriage horses, 15 hands high, go in single and double harness, good riding horse, a serviceable grey Australian brougham horse, a handsome bay Arab riding horse height 14-2, valuable pictures, choice plants, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

This day, Monday, the 6th, and To-morrow, Tuesday the 7th inst., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and elegantly open carved blackwood and English walnutwood household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, piano, carriage, horses, plants, &c., the property of Lestock Reid, Esq., the same comprises of a set of rich cut glassware, a handsome ruby cut glass dessert set, a handsome crimson and gold dinner service, a do. flowered breakfast do. do. green flowered and gilt tea do., rich plated and gilt and China dessert do., best Elkington's and Mappin's plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 6, cruet and pickle stands, a very handsome epergne with centre piece (to match), handsome wine leaf pattern centre pieces, bottle stands, tumbler and glass covers, mustard pots, oyster shells, a first-rate, English oakwood Mappin's plated chest containing a set of best Electro-plated spoons and forks for 12 and cutlery for 24 persons with buck horn handles, a choice and artistically designed best Elkington's plated three-light candelabras with ground glass lotus shades, handsomely open carved blackwood furniture (made to order), such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces with round ends, a do. camp do. in two pieces, side board, dumb waiters, dining room, arm and without arm chairs, screens, handsome bronze table argand lamps with figures, circular, pier, sofa and side tables, drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, a handsome oblong ottoman, a handsome English walnutwood drawing-room suit, consists of 1 sofa, 6 drawing-room chairs, and 2 easy chairs with green lute, an elegant walnutwood centre ottoman, handsome plated single, double, and five-lights hanging argand lamps, teapoys, handsome tripod tea stands, a very handsome pier glass in rich gilt frame, a first-rate full-toned English mahogany Boudoir ground piano by Broadwood and Sons, bronze figures, parian vases, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, a large almira in 3 pieces, Punjab easy chairs, towel horses, dispense articles, choice plants, a garden engine, &c.

At 1 P. M.

A remarkable light English-built open carriage, by Holman and Co., of Long Acre.
A pair of handsome well-matched grey carriage horses, and a set of English plated mounted carriage harness.
A handsome grey Australian brougham horse.
A ditto bay Arab riding horse height 14-2.
Sets of English plated mounted single and double harness, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD by public auction under the power contained in a mortgage deed held by the Agra Bank Limited on the 14th day of December inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by Messrs. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, at their rooms in Forbes Street, Bombay, all that piece or parcel of ground containing four thousand three hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts, and situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls at Mazagon in the Registration sub-district of Mazagon, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455 together with the messuage or tenement dwelling house and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the Musjid, Bunder Road, on or towards the west by the property now or late belonging to Muncherjee Cursetjee, on or toward the north by the road leading by the side of the Baboolla Tank from the Bhindy Bazar Road, and on or towards the south by the property now or lately belonging to Mrs. Tadman, all of which said premises are surrounded by a wall.

The above property is well deserving the attention of persons seeking an investment.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bennet & Co., or to Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, Solicitors, Rampart Row.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at BYCULLA.

On Thursday, the 9th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Byculla in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting on the east side of a public passage leading to the road called Byculla Parell road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1 7, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 252, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-two and six-ninth square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Soonabai widow, on or towards the west by a public passage, and on or towards the north by the batty ground of Shapoorjee Cupparwalla, and on or towards the south by the batty fields of Domingo Souza.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE MACHINERY, &c.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Mr. Laing's Kamateepoora Road, the following valuable machinery, &c., the same comprises, a 3 H. P. condensing steam-engine, a steam-engine boiler, 8½ by 16, a 16 H. P. multitubular boiler, circular saw benches, a set of heavy lifting block and chains, painting machines, hydraulic presses, jewellers rollers, garden pumps with pipes, stamping machines, single chamber brick making machine, stop valves, hanging brackets, suction pipes large and small, a diamond for cutting glass, a 5 H. P. portable pumping fire engine on 4 wheels, sets of ganging rollers, a force pump engine, pulleys of sizes, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Cane and Company's Patent Freezing Machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.

Bombay, 6th December, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

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